

THE UNITED STATES

Army and Navy Journal,
AND GAZETTE



OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—1876-'77.

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NEW YORK:

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ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL.



ARMY
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FORCES.

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 677.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief.

J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. MacClellan, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, in the field.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G.

District of Baton Rouge.—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry, Commanding: Headquarters, Baton Rouge Barracks, La.
Second Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, Act. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. G. Pennypacker: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A.-G.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. John H. King, 9th Inf., Supt., Hdqrs. New York.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Major E. A. Crofton, 17th Inf., Commanding Depot.
Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.
Asst. Surgeon F. F. Appling, U. S. A.

First Lieut. O. B. Read, 11th Inf.
First Lieut. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. J. S. King, 12th Inf.
First Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, 12th Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steigens, U. S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.
Major E. C. Mason, 21st Inf., Commanding Depot
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

First Lieut. L. M. Morris, 20th Inf.
First Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. J. A. Haughy, 21st Inf.

RENDZEVOS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
Baltimore, Md. . . . 218 W. Pratt st. . . . 1st Lt. H. M. Benson, 7th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y. . . . Spaulding's Exchange Bldg. . . . 1st Lt. J. P. Thompson, 3d Inf.
Boston, Mass. . . . 218 B. Franklin st. . . . 1st Lt. W. Auman, 18th Inf.
Jersey City, N. J. 13 M'Gowen st. . . . 1st Lt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.
New York City 100 Walker st. . . . 1st Lt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.
New York City 100 West street 1st Lt. J. Harold, 19th Inf.
Ft Columbus, N. Y. H. . . . 1st Lt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.
Cleveland, O. . . . 144 Seneca st. . . . 1st Lt. C. B. Western, 14th Inf.
Chicago, Ill. . . . 219 Randolph st. . . . 1st Lt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.
Indapolis, Ind. . . . 17 W. Washington street 1st Lt. T. H. Logan, 5th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo. . . . 821 Pine st. . . . 1st Lt. W. T. Harz, 18th Inf.
Nashville, Tenn. 78½ Cherry st. . . . 1st Lt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.
Columbus, O. . . . 23d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newp't Bk., Ky. . . . 1st Lt. J. A. Haughy, 21st Inf.
Washington, D. C. . . . 619 7th st. . . . Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60.

(Continued.)

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—First Lieut. Lafayette E. Campbell, 22d Infantry, to be Asst. Quartermaster, with the rank of captain, May 29, 1876, vice Weeks, promoted; First Lieut. Charles S. Heintzelman, 3d Artillery, to be Asst. Quartermaster, with the rank of captain, May 29, 1876, vice Hughes, promoted.

Medical Department.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Murray, Asst. Medical Purveyor, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Lieut.-Col. Charles Sutherland, Asst. Medical Purveyor, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major Joseph J. B. Wright, Surgeon,

to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major John M. Cuyler, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major Chas. McCormick, Surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, vice Murray, appointed surgeon, with the rank of colonel; Major Charles H. Lamb, Surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, vice Sutherland, appointed surgeon, with the rank of colonel; Major William J. Sloan, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major William S. King, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major James Simons, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major Charles C. Keeney, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major John F. Head, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major Lewis A. Edwards, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major John F. Hammond, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy; Major Eliza J. Ball, Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, original vacancy.

Ordnance Department.—Second Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, 3d Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, April 21, 1876, vice Wright, promoted.

Post Chaplains.—The Reverend Benjamin L. Baldridge, of Kansas, to be post chaplain, June 8, 1876, vice Hequembourg, deceased; the Reverend Andrew D. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, to be post chaplain, June 27, 1876, vice Stone, resigned; the Reverend Preston Nash, of Florida, to be post chaplain, July 18, 1876, vice Ekins, deceased.

Tenth Cavalry.—Alfred C. Sharpe, of Iowa, to be second lieutenant, June 21, 1876, vice Reilly, transferred to the 7th Cavalry, (K.)

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Herbert J. Slocum, of Ohio, to be second lieutenant, June 21, 1876, vice Kilheffer, deceased (F).

Reappointments.

Seventh Cavalry.—Edwin P. Eckerson, of Rhode Island (late second Lieutenant 5th Cavalry), to be second lieutenant, May 2, 1876, vice Braden, promoted (L).

Fourth Infantry.—Satterlee C. Plummer, of the District of Columbia (late captain 7th Cavalry), to be second lieutenant, May 19, 1876, vice Brown, promoted (A).

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Samuel K. Thompson, of Kansas (late second Lieutenant 25th Infantry), to be second lieutenant, May 19, 1876, vice Ritzius, promoted (J).

III. RETIREMENT.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861. [Section 1351, Revised Statutes.]

Major Herbert M. Enos, Quartermaster, May 29, 1876; Major John V. Dubois, 3d Cavalry, May 17, 1876; Major James Curtis, 10th Cavalry, May 17, 1876; Capt. Thomas L. Brent, 2d Cavalry, May 17, 1876; Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, 8th Cavalry, May 17, 1876; First Lieut. Robert G. Carter, 4th Cavalry, June 18, 1876.

For capacity resulting from injury or disease not incidental to the service, in conformity with section 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861. [Section 1352, Revised Statutes.]

Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon, 6th Cavalry, May 17, 1876.

Under authority conferred by an act entitled "An Act authorizing the retirement of Col. W. H. Emory, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General." Approved June 26, 1876.

Col. William H. Emory, 5th Cavalry, July 1, 1876, with the retired pay and emoluments of brigadier-general.

With the retired pay of Colonel, in conformity with section 18 of the act of July 15, 1870. [Section 1333, Revised Statutes.]

Robert W. Weir, Professor of Drawing, Military Academy, July 25, 1876.

RETIREMENTS AMENDED.

Joseph B. Kiddoo, with the rank of brigadier-general, to date from Dec. 15, 1870, instead of with the rank of colonel, to date from March 3, 1875, as announced in Official Army Register for Jan. 1, 1876. James B. Sinclair, with the rank of captain, to date from June 21, 1876, instead of with the rank of first lieutenant, to date from March 3, 1875, as announced in Official Army Register for Jan. 1, 1876. Walter F. Halleck, with the rank of first lieutenant, for incapacity, etc., in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, instead of for incapacity not incidental to the service, as announced in Official Army Register, Jan. 1, 1876.

IV. TRANSFERS.

To the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, to date from June 26, 1876.

Second Lieutenants William W. Robinson, Jr., 3d Cavalry, vice Hodgeson, killed in action (B); Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cavalry, vice Edgerly, promoted (D); Charles B. Schofield, 3d Cavalry, vice Larney, promoted (F); George F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, vice Wallace, promoted (G); Ezra B. Fuller, 8th Cavalry, vice Varnum, promoted (O); Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, vice Hare, promoted (K); John C. Graham, 3d Cavalry, vice Sturgis, killed in action (M); Hugh L. Scott, 9th Cavalry, vice Reilly, killed in action (B); Loyd S. McCormick, 10th Cavalry, vice Eckerson, promoted (L); Walter J. Russell, 10th Cavalry, vice Garlington, promoted (H).

CASUALTIES.

[Have been published in previous issues.]
Resigned (6), died (26), missing in action (2), dropped for desertion (1), dismissed (1).

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., July 26, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 18, 1877, and for other purposes.

Sec. 3. That every military post may have one trader, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the council of administration, approved by the commanding officer who shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations for the government of the Army.

Sec. 4. That the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States shall be referred to the commission hereinafter provided, for who shall carefully and thoroughly examine into the matter with reference to the demands of the public service, as to the number and pay of men and officers and the proportion of the several arms and also as to the rank pay and duties of the several staff corps, and whether any and what reductions can be made either in the line or staff, in numbers or in pay, by consolidation or otherwise consistently with the public service having in view a just and reasonable economy in the expenditure of public money, the actual necessities of the military service and the capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of actual war. The Commission hereby created shall consist of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the presiding officers of each House respectively by the Secretary of War, and two officers of the Army, one from the line and one from the Staff Corps, to be selected by the President with special reference to their knowledge of the organization, and experience in service. Such Commission shall assemble as soon as practicable and proceed to the consideration of the matters with which

they are charged, and make report to Congress by the first day of the next session through the President of the United States, with all the evidence record or otherwise which they shall have received and considered. And the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from the Contingent fund of the War Department to defray the expenses of such commission to be expended under the direction of the President of said Commission.

Approved July 24, 1876.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., July 27, 1876.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Act of Congress, and the rules and regulations prepared thereunder, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the island of Mackinac, lying in the Straits of Mackinac, within the county of Mackinac, in the State of Michigan, as is now held by the United States under military reservation or otherwise (excepting the fort Mackinac and so much of the present reservation thereof as bounds it to the south of the village of Mackinac, and to the west, north and east, respectively by lines drawn north and south, east and west, at a distance from the present fort flagstaff of four hundred yards), hereby is reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a national park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as herein provided, shall be considered trespassers, and removed therefrom.

Sec. 3. That any part of the park hereby created shall at all times be available for military purposes, either as a parade or drill ground, in time of peace, or for complete encampment in time of war, or whenever war is expected, and may also be used for the erection of any public buildings or works: *Provided*, That no person shall ever claim or receive of the United States any damage on account of any future amendment or repeal of this act, or the taking of said park, or any part thereof, for public purposes or use.

Approved March 8, 1875.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., July 28, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act establishing the rank of Paymaster-General.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, the rank of the Paymaster-General of the United States Army shall be brigadier-general; but no pay or allowances shall be made to said officer other than from the date of appointment under this act.

Approved July 22, 1876.

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., August 2, 1876.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act for the relief of George T. Olmstead, Jr.

Reappoints George T. Olmstead, Jr., late a captain of the Second Regiment of Artillery, U. S. Army, a captain in the Army, providing "that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize said Olmstead to receive any pay or allowances for any time that he has not been in the actual service of the United States."

Approved July 21, 1876.

II. An Act for the relief of Albert W. Preston.

Restoring him to retired list with full rank of colonel, "with the pay of such rank from the date of the passage of this act, and shall hereafter hold and receive the rank and pay of colonel upon the list of retired officers of the Army."

Approved July 25, 1876.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., August 3, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to amend an act approved May 8, 1874, in regard to leave of absence of Army officers.

"That all officers on duty shall be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowance: *Provided*, That the same be taken once in two years; *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to three months, if taken only once in three years, or four months if taken only once in four years. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Approved July 29, 1876.

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., August 3, 1876.

The following orders, received from the War Department, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned:

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the correspondence between his office and the officers of the Army who are on duty in charge of National Cemeteries will hereafter pass through the usual regular military channels. Military commanders will exercise the same supervision over National Military Cemeteries within the geographical limits of their commands as over other military posts or establishments not specifically excepted. The Military Cemeteries in the District of Columbia and at Arlington and Alexandria, Va., are, however, attached to the Quartermaster's Principal Depot of Washington, and will form no part of the Division of the Atlantic. These will be the only exceptions.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., is transferred to Fort Worth, Texas, at which point he will take station (S. O. 141, D. T.)

C. O. District of the Rio Grand will assign Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., to duty as Chief and Disbursing A. M., District Rio Grande, and Post Q. M. at Fort Brown, Texas (S. O. 141, D. T.)

Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., from duty in the Dept. Mo., and will report at Hdqrs Dept. Platte for assignment, to relieve Capt. A. G. Robinson, when relieved, will report to the Lieut.-Gen. for duty (S. O., Aug. 5, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers Corps of Engineers are made: Lieut. W. L. Marshall from duty under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, and proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Capt. W. K. King for duty. Lieut. S. E. Tillman from the U. S. Mil. Academy, and will report for duty under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler. Lieut. T. W. Symons from

duty with Battalion Engineers, and for duty under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler (S. O., Aug. 8, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Surg. A. B. Hasson and A. Surg. J. C. Worthington will continue on duty with the battalions with which they are now serving until they arrive at Fort Sill, I. T., when, they will return to their proper stations (S. O. 157, D. M.)

Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Camp McDowell, Mojave, Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., to include the muster of June 30 (S. O. 87, D. A.)

Major J. R. Roche, P. D., July 20, will pay the troops stationed at Camp Lowell, Bowie, Grant, and Apache, A. T., to include muster of June 30 (S. O. 88, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard, July 31, will proceed from Fort Sill, I. T., to Cheyenne, W. T., with the three companies of the 4th Cavalry (S. O. 158, D. M.)

Major W. H. Eckles, P. D., August 1, will proceed to Pineville, Natchitoches, Coushatta, and Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Ark., and Holly Springs, Miss., for the purpose of paying troops stationed at those points, on the muster rolls of June 30, 1876 (S. O. 145, D. G.)

A. Surg. T. F. Azpell member G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

A. Surg. C. Ewen, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., August 7 (S. O. 148, M. D. A.)

Col. D. Whipple, A. D. C. and A. A.-Gen., member of Board of Officers convened by S. O. 126, 1876, from this office (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, A Surg. W. G. Spencer, provided the post is not left without proper medical attendance (S. O. 106, D. S.)

One month, Post Chaplain G. D. Crocker, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. G. 92, D. D.)

Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M., extended 3 months (B. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

One month, on surgeon's certificate, Major T. H. Halsey, P. D. (S. O. 147, M. D. A.)

REJOIN.

Surg. C. Page will return to his station at Omaha Barracks, Neb. (S. O., Aug. 5, W. D.)

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G, San Diego, Cal.; E, L, H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—Vet. Surg. S. G. Going, to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., giving instruction to the farriers of the cavalry at that place (S. O. 104, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; R, E, F, D, A, Russell; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, E, F, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Relinquished.—Lieut. C. T. Hall, having relinquished balance leave of absence for the purpose of joining his company in the field, will proceed to Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. (S. O. 76, M. D. M.)

Bvt. Major Lewis Thompson.—The sudden death of this gallant officer, by his own hand, has been briefly reported by telegraph. The particulars have not yet reached the East, only that the sad event took place at Gen. Gibbon's camp on the Big Horn just before the troops broke camp. Major Thompson has had a military career of fifteen years of active honorable service, principally in the 2d Cavalry. He joined the 71st regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., May 10, 1861, and in the early days of our civil war was stationed with that regiment at Washington, and also took part in the battle of Bull Run. He was appointed from Pennsylvania a second lieutenant 2d U. S. Cavalry, Feb. 19, 1862. Was on duty in Kansas until Nov., 1862. Promoted first Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Oct. 28, 1862, and joined his regiment at Falmouth, Va., in Dec., 1862. He took part in the Stoneman raid, and at the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, June 9, and in the subsequent operations of Buford's Division and Merritt's Reserve Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. For gallantry at Upperville he was brevetted captain June 21, 1863. While upon Gen. Merritt's staff he was captured at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, and the consequent hardship and exposure laid the seeds of the bad health to which he has ever since been a martyr. After remaining a prisoner of war eighteen months he was finally exchanged at Charleston, S. C. For gallant and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of major, and was promoted captain 2d Cavalry July 28, 1866. He was for a time on leave and on the staff of the Governor of Colorado, but since 1869 he has served continuously with his company at Fort Ellis, Montana, participating in the thankless but arduous service of our frontier, and was conspicuous in several Indian engagements.

Captain Thompson possessed an indomitable spirit, which frequently raised him above his physical weakness, and impelled him to remain in service. His manner was genial, and his social qualities of a high order. We can safely say that no one will be more missed—when the little garrison returns to their winter quarters at Ellis—than "Tompy."

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B, E, H, L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Robinson, Neb.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Leave of Absence.—Until the 15th inst., to Major C. H. Carlton, Aug. 2 (S. O. 108, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, D, F, H, I, K, M, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, E, F, Fort Elliott, Tex.; I, Camp Supply, I. T.

* In the Field.

Leave of Absence.—Twelve days, Aug. 1, to Capt. T. W. (S. O. 150, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A, B, E, F, Fort Hayes, Kas.; C, G, Camp Supply, I. T.; F, Fort Dodge, Kas.; H, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Fort Gibson, I. T.; K, Fort Riley, Kas.; L, M, Fort Lyon, C. T.

* Sioux Campaign. Address via Fort Laramie.

The War Path.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, apropos of the arrival of this regiment at Fort Fetterman July 25, en route to join Gen. Crook, says: "They came in during the morning, and a pretty sight it was from the commanding hill on which the fort stands to see the regiment filing up the road, winding round the spur of the hill opposite, and fording the river on their way to camp on the other side of the Platte. They came along in thorough fighting trim,

flanking parties out, and videttes too; and the wagon train of forty wagons following with a strong cavalry guard. To a fastidious eye, or to one over nice in military etiquette, there was something quite shocking in the disregard of regulation uniform, and the mud-spattered appearance of the men; but it was a pleasure to see how full of vim, of spirit, and emphatically of fight, the fellows looked. They had just done four weeks of hard marching, scouting, and riding, with a little fighting thrown in, and both men and horses looked as if they were willing and eager for any amount of tough work. A gentleman who stood watching the regiment pass told me he had seen English, French, Prussian, and Russian cavalry in the field, and though the soldiers of those nations excelled ours in neatness and uniformity of appearance in dress, yet they none of them presented such a thorough fighting look as this 5th regiment. They were perhaps a little flushed with the way they had scattered the Indians who were leaving the agencies, and I can only add my wish that they may come back as flushed and as confident from their future encounters with the Sioux.

Shortly after the regiment went into camp, a number of the officers came galloping up to the club room at the fort. Such a sudden irruption of stalwart, rough-looking fellows was not usually startling. About the only things in their dress which marked them as soldiers were their striped pants and knee boots, both well bespattered with mud. Their blue Navy shirts, broad brimmed hats, belts studded with cartridges, and loose handkerchiefs knotted about the neck, gave them a wild, bushwhacker appearance, which was in amusing contrast with their polished and gentlemanly manners. They were in the highest possible spirits both with what they had done and what they expected to do. One caught the contagion of their confidence, and longed for the time when the enemy should be in sight."

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; C, F, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; K, For Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowles, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; E, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B, Fort Clark, Texas; C, D, H, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, E, G, M, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K, Fort Duncan, Tex.; F, scouting.

Resigned.—The resignation of Second Lieut. H. G. Carleton has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 1, 1876 (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, K, L, Ft Union, N. M.; E, I, Ft Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Garland, C. T.; H, M, Ft Stanton, N. M.; F, Fort Selden, N. M.; A, C, Fort Bayard, N. M.; B, Fort McRae, N. M.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. J. Conline, extended fifteen days (S. O., Aug. 8, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, F, G, I, L, Fort Crook, Tex.; B, E, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft Davis, Texas

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. W. Harmon (S. O. 143, D. T.)

Lieut. M. M. Ma on, extended three months (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

To Delay.—Lieut. W. H. Beck will remain in Omaha until further orders (S. O. 144, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, K, Fort Adams, R, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Mo.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.; A, C, E, F, Fort Sill, I. T.

Change of Station.—Coa. A, C, E and F will proceed from Saint Louis, Mo., to Caddo, I. T., and from thence march to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty. On the arrival at Fort Sill, I. T., of the companies of artillery ordered there, the C. O. of that post will select two of them to proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and there take post; the others will take post at Fort Sill (S. O. 157, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Major J. M. Brannan, Capt. L. L. Langdon, Lieuts. G. P. Cotton, R. H. Patterson, J. S. Oyster, C. H. Clark, members, and Lieut. J. M. Ingalls, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 11 (S. O. 152, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Fort Root, Md., D, E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morgantown, N. C.; L, Fort Macon, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.; C, H, G, Fort Sill, I. T.; I, Fort Dodge, Kan.

Change of Station.—Cos. C, G and H will proceed from Saint Louis, Mo., to Caddo, I. T., and from thence march to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty. Co. I will proceed from Saint Louis, Mo., to Fort Dodge, Kan., and there take post. The recruits for Co. G will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., with Cos. C and H (S. O. 157, D. M.)

Lieut. G. S. Grimes, A. S. O., relieved at Fort Whipple, Va., and proceeds to Depison, Tex., relieving Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, 14th Infantry, A. S. O., there. Lieut. Buchanan, on being relieved, will report to Chief Signal Officer (S. O. Aug. 5, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Battery I (Hamilton's) and G (Woodruff's), will proceed with personnel and materiel complete to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report on their arrival to the Com. Gen. Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 105, D. S.)

Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, Aug. 7, extended eight days (S. O. 151, M. D. A.)

Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, extended one month (S. O. 114, D. S.)

Relieved.—Lieut. T. D. Maurice, from duty as member G. C. M. (S. O. 105, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; M, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; D, E, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut. F. W. Hess will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and from thence to Fort Gibson, I. T., or such other point as may be found necessary to intercept the battalion of the 2d Artillery, en route to Caddo, I. T., receive the recruits for Co. I of that regiment and conduct them to this point (S. O. 157, D. M.)

Lieut. F. W. Hess will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kan., in charge of a detachment of recruits for Co. I, 2d Artillery (S. O. 160, D. M.)

Capt. A. C. Wildrich is appointed special inspector to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 162, D. M.)

Capt. W. Sinclair, Lieuts. E. C. Knower, G. A. Thurston, J. B. Eaton, J. D. C. Hoskins, members, and Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjt., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O. 148, M. D. A.)

Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, member, G. C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 11 (S. O. 152, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. A. G. Verplanck, extended eight days (S. O. 149, M. D. A.)

Revoked.—Order detailing Lieut. C. C. Wolcott as member of a Board of Officers (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B, C, F, Presidio, Cal.; K, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, M, Sitka, Alaska; H, Point San Jose, Cal.; D, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to V. A. Goddard (S. O. 106, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Tampa.

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I, D, E, Ft Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule, Ay.; B, Ft Rice; C, F, H, Fort Sully, D. T.; G, K, Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Lieut. L. Wilhelmi, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

Lieut. J. J. O'Connell will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, N. Y. C., for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Aug. 4, W. D.)

Relieved.—Cos. G and K, from duty at Fort Randall to duty at Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 92, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, E, Atlanta, Ga.; A, Livingston, Ala.; C, Huntsville, Ala.; F, G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K, Mobile, Ala.

Court of Inquiry.—The Court of Inquiry of which Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, is President . . . at the request of Second Lieut. A. McIntyre, 2d Infantry, to investigate and report upon the statements concerning that officer made in certain papers forwarded on the 29th day of January, 1876, by the Commanding Officer Post of Chattanooga, Tenn., to these Headquarters, assembled at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 6, 1876. The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, submits the following remarks:

Among the very voluminous statements and papers submitted to the court for its investigation, it seems that the two most important and salient points and questions for its consideration are:

First. Whether on the 21st of January, 1876, Lieut. McIntyre, 2d Infantry, was fit for duty and able to comply with an order he received from his Post Commander, to assist the United States Revenue Officers in executing warrants and processes against and arresting illicit distillers in the counties of the 3d District of Tennessee?

Second. Whether Lieut. McIntyre, when he received the order obeyed or tried to obey it?

Lieut. McIntyre seems to have been under treatment since about June, 1875, for dyspepsia and a feeble action of the heart, vertigo, etc., induced by that malady. He has been examined . . . by nine physicians and treated by many, and is now using remedies prescribed by the tenth . . . We have before us the opinions of testimony of these nine physicians, some surgeons of the Regular Army, who find his symptoms as above indicated and return him to duty at his station.

It is difficult for a court of non experts (but one member is a medical officer) to satisfactorily decide the medical question as to whether on the 21st of January, 1876, Lieut. McIntyre, was fit for duty. The Acting Assistant Surgeon of this Post at that time—Dr. Kollock, J. M.—thought he was, had prescribed exercise as necessary, and believed that the trip involved in the order would do Lieut. McIntyre good. The Chattanooga physicians . . . thought differently. The two Army surgeons of the Retiring Board, before which Lieut. McIntyre appeared a few weeks later, thought he was fit for duty. The court is very decided of the fact that Lieut. McIntyre was not in condition on the 21st of January, 1876, to perform fatiguing duty on detached service, but they find difficulties in reaching any conclusion on this point, for where doctors disagree who shall decide?

Second. Concerning this important point in the investigation, there seems to be conflicting testimony—Lieut. McIntyre says, in his statement that he offered his services without any regard to transportation, etc., on the Sunday preceding the detachment's going out. But from the evidence adduced . . . although the court inclines to the belief that the above named officer's health was in such a condition as to render him unable to properly perform the duty assigned to him at that time, yet they are satisfied that he did not attempt to promptly and unconditionally comply with the order he received on or about January 21, 1876.

Third. In view of the fact that the beautiful little engine (six horse power) and machinery at the Post, constructed by Capt. Cook, partially with his own hands, and after plans of his own designing, is, and has been used to excavate and pump water from a well now in full and successful use, daily furnishing water for the garrison, and has saved the requisite lumber for making the reservation and interior garrison fencing, and that the Department Commander authorized his Chief Quartermaster to supply the boiler for the same, the court considers that the hobbies referred to in Second Lieut. McIntyre's letter of complaint, dated January 27, 1876, have really been very ingenious mechanisms that have added greatly to the comfort and convenience of the garrison, and saved both labor of the troops and cost to the United States.

In conclusion the court considers it incumbent upon it to strongly condemn the disposition Lieut. McIntyre has evinced to unnecessarily assail his Company and Post Commander who, it is proved, has treated him with kindness and courtesy, and the court also desires to express its great disapprobation of his gross assault on a distinguished and senior officer of the Department Staff, who has grown gray in honorable service of his country.

The proceedings of the court are confirmed, and the court dissolved (S. O. 107, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. Holly Springs, Miss.; F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchez; D. St. Martinsville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge, La.; F. McComb City, Miss.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Col. De L. F. Jones (S. O. 146, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Frankl. F. Flint.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B. C. Brown, W. T.; C. D. F. I. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Aug. 3, to Col. F. Flint (S. O. 78, M. D. M.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. L. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. D. F. Fort Hens, I. T.; C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.

* Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Co. C, now at Fort Gibson, I. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for field service in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 162, D. M.)

Relieved.—Lieut. G. McDermott, from duty with Co. C, and will remain at Fort Gibson, I. T., in charge of public property (S. O. 162, D. M.)

Going to the Front.—The Leavenworth Times, July 13, says:

Yesterday afternoon the special train of six cars, including a steamer, steamed up to the Fort depot, from the city, to convey the troops, which had been ordered to reinforce the troops in the Indian country, as far on their destination as they could go, over the lines running out of Kansas. At the depot was found a large train, consisting of sixteen freight cars, designed to transfer the stores, mules, wagons, tents, camp furniture, etc., belonging to the command. All about this train, which was standing on the side track close to the platform, was a busy scene. Soldiers and officers were hurrying to and fro, transferring their baggage and accoutrements to the cars, each looking after some particular package that needed to be placed in a position that would secure it as much as possible from damage; and ever and anon small groups might be seen gathered about for consultation on some subject requiring more than usual attention. A set of camp fixtures were to go in this car, with a series of chests belonging to this captain; a bundle of picks to go in at one, occupied by other stores, and here hurried up a sergeant with a couple of greyhounds, that must be fastened in a car, where it was his duty to look after the baggage belonging to his superior officers. But with all the seeming confusion to an unaccustomed spectator everything was done like clock-work, without any boisterous language or rowdiness usually incident to such occasions. Post Adjutant Baird, who had charge of the transfer of the stores and baggage from the depot to the cars, seemed to be everywhere encouraging the men by look and gesture in this thing, advice in that, and expediting matters in all directions in a manner that showed him to be well used in the art of war. After the stores were all loaded the train was run out of the way and the passenger coaches were run alongside the platform to await the coming of the soldiers, who were at that time being reviewed on the parade grounds by Gen. N. A. Miles, preparatory to embarkation. After the parade the six companies bearing the regimental flag and fully equipped with arms, knapsacks, etc., marched from the fort to the depot, headed by their old favorite band, which cheered their footsteps with "Sherman's March to the Sea." Arriving at the open plateau, near the depot, the command was halted and Gen. Miles, accompanied by his beautiful wife, was driven to a position in front near the train, in an ambulance. During the short halt, before getting on the cars, the soldiers snatched a hurried goodbye from an old companion, or a hurried kiss of farewell from a wife or child he was about to leave, perhaps never to see again, and ere the order to board the train was given many a stout heart was made to feel sadly and many an eye moist as the last kind word of farewell was spoken, and the last hearty grasp of a friendly hand, with wishes of success to the expedition. The ambulance occupied by Gen. Miles was besieged with friends and acquaintances from the city and fort, who were eager to say a good word in farewell. Finally the order to get aboard was given, and amid the cheering notes of the band, the boys took the places in the cars assigned for their use. Gen. Miles, after the last man had got on board, bade his wife an affectionate farewell, and sprang on board, amid the cheers of the vast crowd of officers and citizens who had assembled to see the command depart. The train then backed down the track a few hundred yards to permit another to pass, after which it returned and was steamed slowly by the platform, upon which stood the old band of the regiment, playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. F. Munson, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O. 2, W. D.)

Lieut. R. H. Day will, on the expiration of his leave of absence, report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. J. P. Schindel (S. O. 91, D. D.)

Renewed.—Order relieving the following-named officer from duty at Leavenworth M. P.: Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell (S. O. Aug. 4, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Sioux Expedition.—A correspondent writes us from Camp Baker, M. T., July 25, 1876, as follows: "Observing that you are unable to give the number or letters of companies of the 7th Infantry forming with four companies 2d Cavalry, General Gibbon's column, I take the opportunity of informing you. Field and Staff, Gen. John Gibbon, colonel; First Lieut. L. F. Burnett, adjutant; First Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M.; Co. A, Capt. William Logan and First Lieut. C. A. Coolidge; Co. B, Capt. T. Kirtland and Second Lieut. C. A. Booth; Co. E, Capt. Walter Clifford and Second Lieut. Geo. S. Young; Co. H, Capt. H. B. Freeman and Second Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick; Co. I, First Lieut. Wm. English, commanding, and Second Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson; and Co. K, Capt. J. M. J. Sanno and Second Lieut. C. A. Woodruff; Lieut. James H. Bradley commanding mounted infantry; Lieut. C. A. Woodruff commanding Gatling gun battery.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. C. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. C. Grant, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. and

A. I. G., will inspect the posts at Mobile, Mount Vernon, Huntsville and Livingston, Ala.; Jackson, Vicksburg, and Port Gibson, Miss., and Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, La. (S. O. 146, D. G.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury (S. O. 142, D. T.)

One month, to Lieut. R. W. Hoyt (S. O. 144, D. T.)

Resigned.—The resignation of Lieut. C. H. Gorringe has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 1, 1876 (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. O. B. Read, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury (S. O. 142, D. T.)

One month, to Lieut. R. W. Hoyt (S. O. 144, D. T.)

Resigned.—The resignation of Lieut. C. H. Gorringe has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 1, 1876 (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall-Lock, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. J. S. King and R. G. Rutherford, members, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

Revoked.—Order relieving Lieut. J. J. Clague from duty at Leavenworth M. P. (S. O. Aug. 4, W. D.)

Capt. H. C. Pratt, extended two months (S. O. Aug. 4, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. Clinton, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

Detached Service.—Lieut. E. Griffith will report to the Superintendent U. S. M. A. West Point, N. Y., for duty, vice Lieut. F. Baker, relieved. Lieut. Baker will join his regiment (S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. G. R. Cecil, Aug. 3, extended one month (S. O. 78, M. D. M.)

Capt. H. C. Pratt, extended two months (S. O. Aug. 4, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and K. Newport Barracks, Ky.; E. Lebanon, Ky.; D. F. Nashville, Tenn.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; G. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Detached Service.—Lieut. W. C. McFarland will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report at these Hdqrs Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adj't., to proceed from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., are confirmed (S. O. 108, D. S.)

Lieut. C. H. Noble, to Humboldt, Tenn., on business Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 105, D. S.)

Lieuts. W. V. Richards, Adj't., and W. C. McFarland are appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Brevet Major-General Commanding (G. O. 8, D. S.)

Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adj't., A. D. C., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., on public business (S. O. 111, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Aug. 4, to Lieut. W. W. Lassiter (S. O. 147, D. G.)

One month, to Lieut. C. R. Tyler (S. O. 111, D. S.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; E. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; F. C. G. H. Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Change of Station.—Upon the arrival of Co. E, 20th Infantry, Co. A will be relieved from duty, and proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln and take post, and the Headquarters of this regiment will be transferred to Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 93, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Lieut. T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., will remain on duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Abercrombie, until he can be relieved, when he will join his regiment at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 93, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. G. H. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; D. Yorkville, S. C.; E. Greenville, S. C.; F. I. Aiken, N. C.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, Lieuts. G. N. Bonford, R. F. Bates, W. B. Wheeler, O. B. Warwick, C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., members, and Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, R. Q. M., J. A. of G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., July 29 (S. O. 104, D. S.)

Major W. H. Brown, Aug. 1, A. A. Inspector General of the Department, to take effect from the 28th ult. (G. O. 10, D. S.)

Relieved.—Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., from duty as member of G. C. M. convened by S. O. 104, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 108, D. S.)

Lieut. D. H. Floyd, from duty as member G. C. M. (S. O. 114, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. Harold, member, G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 7 (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; B. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort Lincoln; E. Fort Abercrombie.

Change of Station.—Co. E, from Fort Totten, and assigned to duty at Fort Abercrombie (S. O. 98, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harvey, Or.; B. Fort Wrangell, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; I. Ft. Gratiot, Mich.

* Sioux Expedition.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. R. I. Eskridge, extended two months (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.)

Lieutenant Nichols.—Lieut. E. De Russy Nichols, a promising young officer of this regiment, who died at Omaha Barracks, Neb., on the 23d ult., was a son of the late Gen. Wm. A. Nichols, assistant adjutant general, and a grandson of the late Gen. René E. De Russy, a distinguished member of the Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Nichols was born in Virginia and appointed to the Army from Kansas, October 31, 1874, in recognition of the meritorious and faithful services of his father.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. B. M. Custer will report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 140, D. T.)

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter will report at these Headquarters on his return to his station (S. O. 141, D. T.)

Lieut. T. E. Merritt, now absent sick, will report at once to Capt. C. D. Emory, 9th Infantry, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., as witness (S. O. 143, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when no longer required before G. C.-M., to Lieut. H. Wygant (S. O. 142, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

(*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, 1876.*)

First Lieut. R. Cairns, 17th Infantry—Died Aug. 4, 1876, at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Second Lieut. H. G. Carleton, 8th Cavalry—Resigned Aug. 1, 1876.

Second Lieut. C. H. Gorringe, 11th Infantry—Resigned Aug. 1, 1876.

Second Lieut. G. A. Jaeger, 12th Infantry—Resigned July 31, 1876.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Pacific, Aug. 1: Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Artillery; Samuel M. Whitside, 6th Cavalry; John Simpson, Q. M. D.; Daniel Madden, 6th Cavalry; Geo. W. Bradley, Q. M. D.; Lieuts. H. P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry; H. R. Anderson, 4th Artillery; Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry.

At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Aug. 9: Capt. J. C. Clifford, Ordnance Corps; Capt. A. W. Ally, 16th Infantry; Lieuts. E. O. Gibson, 10th Infantry; C. A. Johnson, 14th Infantry; E. A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry; John J. O'Connell, 1st Infantry; Capt. F. S. Dodge, 9th Cavalry; Lieut. Wm. O. Cory, 15th Infantry; Major E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry; Major J. V. Du Bois, U. S. Army; Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs, 14th Infantry.

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Changes of Station.—Hosp. Steward H. Hale, July 25, to duty at Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. 141, D. G.)

Hosp. Steward A. Bragonier, August 1, from duty in the office of the Medical Director of the Dept., and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., for duty (S. O. 145, D. G.)

Discharged.—F. Keenan, K. 13th Infantry, without character; A. Appeltiel, General Service (S. O. July 13, W. D.) H. Hearn, Ord. Det., now at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo. This soldier is entitled to pay (S. O. August 1, W. D.)

W. Remington, K. 1st Cavalry (S. O. August 1, W. D.) Drummer E. Mitchell, K. 16th Infantry (S. O. July 26, W. D.) Com. Sergt. J. O'Brien, now on duty at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla. (S. O. July 26, W. D.) P. Miller, C. 8th Reg. Illinois Volunteers, with loss of all pay (S. O. 146, M. D. A.)

E. Keilich, Mounted Service; J. Wilson, A. 14th Infantry, without character, to date Oct. 28, 1865; J. Bartkowski (S. O. July 26, W. D.)

Eli Casey, E. 31st Infantry (now E. 22d Infantry), without character, to date June 16, 1868; J. O'Connor, E. 23d Infantry, without character, to date June 15, 1876; J. Smith, F. 13th Infantry; C. Irish, Ord. Det.; C. M. Barns, D. 5th Cavalry. This soldier is entitled to pay (S. O. July 31, W. D.)

Sergt. J. Merrill, 2d, 1876, General Service (S. O. 109, M. D. P.) The following named military prisoners, for good conduct will be discharged: J. Larvo, August 9; G. W. Cochran, August 4 (S. O. 158, D. M.)

Detached Services.—Hosp. Steward M. T. T. Rowles, from duty at Fort Ripley, Minn., and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 90, D. D.)

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Fort Garland, O. T., on public business: J. O'Shaughnessy; T. Scard, I, 5th Infantry; J. Disney, I, 5th Infantry; J. Bernhart, A, 5th Infantry (S. O. 156, D. M.)

Furloughs.—Two months, G. Thomas, E. 1st Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 91, D. C.)

Rejouis.—Sergt. W. L. Allison, K. 9th Infantry, return to his station at Camp Robinson, Nob. (S. O. July 28, W. D.)

Soldiers' Home.—The Quartermaster's Dept. will furnish P. Connolly, late private, A. 3d Artillery, with transportation from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home (S. O. July 26, W. D.) The Quartermaster's Dept. will furnish G. Starke, late private, I, 17th Infantry, with transportation from Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home (S. O. July 29, W. D.) The Quartermaster's Dept. will furnish P. Krueger, late private, D, 15th Infantry, with transportation from Newport, Ky., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home (S. O. July 26, W. D.)

Assigned.—C. W. Smith, U. S. M. A. Detachment of Field Music, transferred to the General Service at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the C. H. will assign him to a regiment (S. O. July 26, W. D.)

Mitigated.—The period of confinement in the case of F. Inglen, A

4th Cavalry, now confined at Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., is reduced to two years (G. C. M. O. 111, H. Q. A.) The period of confinement in the case of F. Kerrigan, 1st Cavalry, now confined at Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., is reduced to two years (G. C. M. O. 115, H. Q. A.)

Sentence Remitted.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence of W. Davis, 2d Infantry, now confined at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (G. C. M. O. 116, H. Q. A.) The unexpired portion of the sentence of S. M. Brookings, 2d Artillery (S. O. 106, D. S.) The unexecuted portion of the sentence of O. J. Turner, 2d Infantry (S. O. 128, D. T.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence of G. Barnard, F. & D. Artillery (S. O. 142, M. D. A.) The unexecuted portion of the sentence of W. Forbes, C. 1st Artillery (S. O. 141, M. D. A.) Military prisoners, entitled to an abatement for good conduct, may be discharged from the U. S. Mil. Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Crawford, July 29, and R. C. Campbell, July 30 (S. O. 150, D. M.)

C. E. Elmore, July 25, will, for good conduct during the period of his confinement, be set at liberty upon the receipt of this order (S. O. 152, D. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of M. McDonald, C. 13th Infantry (S. O. 141, D. G.)

Sentences.—Hosp. Steward E. W. Carroll, discharged, with the loss of all pay (G. C. M. O. 37, D. S.) F. Melvin, E. 18th Infantry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, and confined at hard labor for two years (G. C. M. O. 38, D. S.)

J. Flamm, G. 4th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay and allowances for three years (G. C. M. O. 53, D. M.) J. Walsh, H. 7th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with the loss of all pay, confined in prison for two years (G. C. M. O. 23, D. G.) R. B. Cooper, F. 6th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, and to be confined for three years (G. O. 27, D. A.)

H. Anderson, C. 8th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, and be confined two months (G. C. M. O. 23, D. T.) G. W. Woodward, M. 4th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, with forfeiture of all pay, confined at hard labor for two years (G. C. M. O. 51, D. M.)

G. Washington, D. 25th Infantry, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, confined for two years; C. William, E. 10th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, confined at hard labor for one year (G. C. M. O. 24, D. T.)

H. Diamond, D. 14th Infantry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, confined in military prison for two years (G. C. M. O. 48, D. P.) W. Thompson, M. 1st Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, confined at hard labor three years (G. O. 17, D. C.) E. A. W. Simmers, C. 2d Cavalry, forfeit all pay, confined in military prison for three years; A. Schroeder, C. 2d Cavalry, forfeit all pay, confined in military prison for three years (G. C. M. O. 48, D. P.)

THE WAR WITH THE SIOUX.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

The country is on the *qui vive* for news of an engagement between Generals Terry and Crook and the Indians in their front. Although the "Sioux Napoleon" may have made wise provisions for a reverse to his arms, it is not probable that he will "break up" before having another bout with Uncle Sam. That he understands the value of his personal safety to the success of his operations would seem to be borne out by the statement made to Captain Poland, that Sitting Bull directed the attack on Custer from his council tent. August 4, Gen. Sheridan telegraphed Gen. Sherman:

Gen. Terry informs me, under date of July 26, that he is now in full communication with Gen. Crook, and will move from his present camp at the mouth of the Big Horn to the Rosebud, starting July 27, and up the latter stream to form a junction with Crook if necessary. Terry's depot will hereafter be at the mouth of the Rosebud. Terry does not give any information of importance. I should hear from Crook to-day or to-morrow. Forsyth, who was sent to see Terry, should be back to Bismarck in a day or two. Col. Mackenzie with his companies will not get to Cheyenne until next Wednesday.

Attacks have been made upon herds and unprotected trains, and prompt retaliation is reported. Rain-in-the-Face, accompanied by 220 lodges of Indians—all of whom are supposed to have participated in the recent affairs—arrived at Standing Rock, August 4, but will only be received as prisoners.

A scout from Gen. Crook reached Gen. Terry, Aug. 2, barefooted and almost destitute of clothing. Crook was but seventy-five miles from Terry's command and was trying to reach him. The Indians, however, kept picking off his men, driving in his scouts and stealing his stock so that his advance was very much retarded, being only able to march about six miles per day. Gen. Crook, from his camp on Goose Creek, July 16, wrote to Gen. Terry as follows:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 6, brought into camp July 12 by Corp. Stewart's party of the 7th Cavalry. I had determined to attack the Indians immediately after the arrival of my supply train, but about that time I learned that the hostiles had received reinforcements, and I also learned at the same time that I could get eight companies of the 5th Cavalry, so I concluded to defer the movement until the arrival of these reinforcements, which have now been ordered here. I expect to be joined by them about the last of the present month. On the 5th inst. I sent out a party of mounted troops under Lieut. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, to escort one of my guides who was to reconnoitre the country in our front. When they reached a point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains they came upon a large party of hostiles, and were convinced that the village of the main body of hostiles was in that vicinity. Since then I have had nothing definite more than seeing large smoke down the Powder and Tongue rivers; but I am of opinion that they are still in the locality indicated by the reconnoissance. I am rationed up to the end of September and will share with you and yours everything I have as long as it lasts, should the two commands come together, whether the Indians shall be found in this or in your department. If you think the interests of the service will be advanced by combination I will most cheerfully serve under you. When the 5th arrive here I expect to have about 1,600 fighting men, besides some friendly Indians, and it is my intention to move without any further delay. It is also my intention to leave my wagon train on the Tongue river, near where it comes out from the Big Horn range. So, should you not meet any large train of Indians going down the river or not receive any further information from me it would probably be best for you to move to my supply camp. We broke camp on the South Goose this morning and are going gradually along the hills toward the Tongue river, and anticipate getting about as far as the north fork of the Goose about the same time that my reinforcements come up.

In the meantime the Texas Indians are uneasy, and a fight is reported between a small detachment of troops and some Lipans, resulting in the discomfiture of the latter.

Gen. Crook starts, August 4, on a fifteen days' expedition against the Indians. Gen. Merritt's command

joined him August 3, without hindrance, and the total force now numbers about two thousand fighting men, including 200 Snake and Shoshone Indians. Gen. Merritt commands all the cavalry. Gen. E. A. Carr commands the 5th Cavalry, with Major J. J. Upham and Capt. J. M. Mason as battalion commanders. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royall commands the fifteen companies of the 2d and 3d Cavalry, with Major A. W. Evans and Capt. H. E. Noyes as battalion commanders. Capt. J. H. Randall, 23d Infantry, commands the Indians, and Major W. S. Stanton, of the Engineers, has charge of the small irregular force connected with the expedition, and Col. A. Chambers, 4th Infantry, commands the infantry. The wagon train will be left, but the pack train will accompany the expedition. Every man carries 150 rounds of ammunition, one blanket and an overcoat. Fifteen days' rations for the whole force will be taken by the pack train. The route to be pursued is along the Tongue and Rosebud rivers, where it is expected that the Indians will be found massed in force. At the last accounts received of them through Indian scouts, the enemy was short of food and the stock was in poor condition. A decisive battle is looked for within ten days. Gen. Crook's command is in excellent condition.

Apropos of Indian arms, we learn that the chief "Yellow Bear," who was killed by Col. Merritt's scout, "Buffalo Bill," recently, was fresh from the agency, and from him as he lay dead on the field, was taken, first, a Winchester repeating rifle of the latest and most improved pattern, with a full supply of ammunition for it; second, the newest style of Smith and Wesson navy revolver, with ammunition; a Colt's old style navy revolver, with ammunition; a heavy knife, shield, and spear.

The following has been passed by the Legislature of Texas:

Joint resolution H. R. No. 395: Whereas General G. A. Custer has endeared himself to the people of the frontier of Texas and elsewhere by his bold and dashing operations against the Indians, and whereas the news of his late sudden death while in discharge of his dangerous duties is received; Therefore, Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That we tender our sincere condolence to the family of the deceased and to the people of our suffering frontier, and that the governor be requested to forward a copy of this joint resolution to our Senators and Members of Congress, with the request that the same be spread upon the Journals of Congress, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased. Approved July 28, 1876.

Aug. 9, the following was received at Washington:

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, Wyoming, Aug. 4, 1876.

via FETTERMAN, Aug. 8, 1876.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago.—Three Crow Indians came through from Gen. Terry on the 19th. At that time all trails were leading up Little Big Horn Mountains; not even a pony track going back. On the 25th or 26th all the hostile Indians left the foot of the Big Horn Mountains, and moved back in the direction of the Rosebud Mountains, so that it is now impracticable to communicate with Gen. Terry by courier. I am fearful they will scatter, as there is not sufficient game in that country to support them in such large numbers. Gen. Merritt joined me with his command last evening. Tomorrow morning we will cut loose from the wagons, with an aggregate of about 2,000 fighting men, including friendly Indians and a small party of citizen volunteers, and move down the Tongue River in the direction we suppose the hostiles have gone, carrying with us fifteen days' rations. If we meet Indians in too strong force I will swing around and unite with Gen. Terry. Nothing has been heard from the Utes yet; but I shall leave instructions, if they reach here within a reasonable time, to follow on after us. Your management of the agencies will be of great benefit to us.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General.

Gen. Sherman has also received from Gen. Crook a memorandum of the proposed plan of operation against Sitting Bull, which will not be published at present. It is also stated that the rapid falling of the Yellowstone river will prevent any further work on the two new posts until next spring.

GENERAL HARNEY ON THE WAR.

General W. S. Harney, whose reputation as an Indian fighter was won in many a hard fought contest among the Florida Everglades and on the great Western Plains, was recently interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis *Republican*, to whom he gave his views on the present Sioux war: "If they had carried out the treaty I made with the Sioux at Fort Pierre, in 1854, there would have been no war. The Indians are fond of distinction, and I originated a scheme, inviting the young warriors to become soldiers of the United States. They were to receive uniforms, be formed into companies, and hold themselves in readiness to assist the armies of the United States whenever called upon. Certificates of enlistment were issued to them, by which their natural pride was gratified and they exulted in being recognized as soldiers. In this new relation they became fast friends of the United States, and it is a fact that in 1867, when the Indian Peace Commission, of which I was a member, visited the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, hundreds of middle-aged braves came into the council, and, as an evidence that they had ever been on friendly terms with the Government, pulled out from their belts the original certificates issued to them by me eleven years before.

HOW TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.

An "Army Officer" writes from Fort Sill, I. T., to the *Herald* July 27: "Just imagine companies of cavalry, the authorized strength of which by law is seventy men, with hard work to rouse up from thirty-four to forty-five if wanted to mount and start on a scout. Look at Colonel Merritt with eight companies Fifth Cavalry said to have 400 men, when they ought to be 500. It is so all through the Army. Our companies and regiments are not kept up, and when an emergency does arise the men to do the work are not there, and recruits for cavalry service are almost useless till drilled for several months. We have too much infantry and not enough of cavalry, and, moreover, our infantry are kept in many places where they are useless. Look at Fort McAvett, five companies 10th Infantry, and Fort Richardson, four companies 11th Infantry, Texas—both posts little or no use, as they are close to other and more important posts and are also out of the frontier line, too far in.

IMPROVISED AMBULANCES.

After Custer and Reno's battle on the Little Horn,

the removal of the sick and wounded became a subject of serious consideration. No ambulances could be got into the country, and the nearest point to water transportation was twenty-two miles distant. Rafts were advised, but the Little Horn is so narrow, shallow and tortuous rafts could not be got down it. Then it was determined to carry the wounded by hand, but the soldiers were six hours in making three miles, and it took 150 men to move the litters. Lieut. G. W. Doane, Second U. S. Cavalry, proposed to General Terry that if he would halt for half a day he would provide horse litters for the sick and wounded. A detail of men was placed at Lieut. Doane's service. He had no nails, but horses were shot and skinned for rawhide, which is the Indian's substitute for a nail; he had no rope, but the rawhide answered also for this. Two poles 13 feet long and 3 inches in diameter are laid side by side, 3 feet apart; and then two cross pieces 7 feet apart (the length of a bed), were laid across the poles and bound to them with rawhide. Next, a network of rawhide was woven from one pole to another, just as we used to cord a bed with rope. Two loops at the ends reaching like a bent bow from one pole to another completed the litter. A mule was backed in the front end between the poles, which extended along his side like a pair of shafts, and the loop placed over a pack saddle. Another mule was led into the rear end of the poles, with his head toward the front mule's tail and the loop of raw hide placed over the pack saddle and the litter was ready for transportation. A soft bed of grass blankets and robes was then made on the rawhide cords, and the man laid on it, with his head toward the front mule's tail and his feet under the rear mule's nose. It was astonishing how these litters would carry. The spring of the side poles and the giving of the raw hide destroyed all jolt, and after a little travelling the mules would take a uniform step, and even trot without hurting the wounded. Forty-two of these litters were made in half a day, and the wounded taken in six hours over a distance it would have required three days to carry them by hand. Even the setting down and picking up of a hand litter, the wounded said caused them more pain than the trotting of the mules with Mr. Doane's ingenious contrivance.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Poughkeepsie* has been ordered from New York to Norfolk.

The *Despatch* at Washington is ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.

The *Shawmut* sailed from Port Royal, August 9, for New London, Ct.

The *Adams* sailed from Boston August 6 for Philadelphia.

The Board of Examiners, of which Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson is president, has adjourned.

The *Tennessee*, flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds, was at Kolu, Japan, July 7; also the *Monocacy*.

The *Mayflower*, Commander Henry H. Howison, with the cadet engineers on board from the Naval Academy, was at the New York Navy-yard last week.

The U. S. S. *Adams* arrived at Philadelphia, Aug. 9, and anchored off the city; and the *Tallapoosa* arrived Aug. 8, with freight for the Centennial Exhibition.

The *Franklin*, flagship of the European station, is ordered to be at Hampton Roads by the 1st of October next. The *Vandalia*, now at New York, is to be attached to the European station.

The *Juniper* arrived at Bridgeport, Ct., August 9. She is to be at Norfolk by the 1st of Sept., and as soon as advisable thereafter the officers and crew will be transferred to the *Monongahela*.

The corvette *Huron*, Commander Chas. C. Carpenter, which arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 4, from Vera Cruz, has been quarantined five days for observation. All on board are well.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. BISHOP, U. S. Marines, has been detached from U. S. Receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, and ordered to the U. S. flagship *Hartford*, at Philadelphia, Pa., as fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic squadron.

THE first French yacht that ever cut the waves of the Delaware, arrived at Philadelphia, July 28, having left Cowes June 22. The *Surprise* was built in England, 250 tons, and her owner, Baron Seillier, intends visiting the principal American ports in her.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived at New York, Aug. 4, from Portsmouth, Boston, and Newport, with quite a quantity of freight, 27 tons of rope and cordage, from rope-walk at Charleston; also a Balsar, or life saving apparatus, for exhibition at the Centennial Government Department.

The *Ashuelot* expected to leave Hong Kong the latter part of June, for Swatow and other ports to the northward. The *Kearsarge* was at Hong Kong, but was going to Swatow, to protect the parties at work in recovering treasure from the P. M. steamer *Japan*. The *Palos* expected to leave Hong Kong, about the 19th of June, for Swatow and north ports of China. The *Yantic* was at Yokohama, July 2.

REPRESENTATIVE FREEMAN, of Pennsylvania, presented to the House, Aug. 1, a communication from Capt. C. H. Wells, commanding the United States Naval Station, at League Island, Philadelphia, protesting against any insinuations in connection with the removal of the old yard, and setting forth the official record in connection therewith.

THE French frigate *Minerve*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Mordaunt, steamed down the Delaware River

on her way to New York, Aug. 9, and when abreast of League Island station a salute of 13 guns was fired from the battery on shore, which was returned with a like number from the *Minerva*. On the 5th instant, Commodore Schouheyder, of the Royal Danish navy, visited League Island, and who, on leaving, was saluted with 11 guns. This officer is attached to the Danish Centennial Commission.

NOTICE is given by the Light-house Department that on and after Oct. 1, 1876, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected on the south end of Morris Island, near Charleston, S. C. The light will be fixed, white, and should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea eighteen and one-half nautical miles. Also, on and after Oct. 1, 1876, a red light will be shown from the two Morris Island range beacons instead of the white lights there at present, to mark the Pumpkin Hill channel. This channel is shifting to the southward and shoaling.

THE officers of the *Vandalia*, which arrived at New York, Aug. 2, are: Commander M. Haxton, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Woodward, executive; Lieutenants E. T. Strong, navigator, H. O. Handy, and Wm. A. Hadden; Master J. W. Danenhower, Surgeon Geo. H. Cooke, Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, P. A. Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, P. A. Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, Asst. Surg. G. C. Lippscott, Ensigns O. E. Lasher, F. A. Wilner and T. E. DeWitt Veder; Captain Marines L. E. Fagan; Cadet Engineers Geo. S. Willets, E. R. Freeman and G. H. T. Babbit; Boatswain John Hall, Gunner S. D. Hines, Carpenter S. H. Maloon, Sailmaker J. T. Bailey, Pay Clerk A. Stoddart, Captain's Clerk J. B. Crowley.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

G. O. No. 214. WASHINGTON, July 27, 1876. A MEDAL of honor is hereby awarded to John Costello, ordinary seaman of the U. S. steamer *Hartford*, for gallantry in rescuing from drowning a landsman of that vessel, at Philadelphia, July 16, 1876.

Also to John Lucy, second-class boy of the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, for heroic conduct on the occasion of the burning of Castle Garden, at New York, July 9, 1876.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 3.—Lieutenant J. A. H. Nickels, to the Adams, at Boston, Mass.

Ensign Charles J. Badger, to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer of 1st September from San Francisco.

Carpenter Josiah P. Carter, to duty in charge of the Naval Station at New London, Conn.

AUGUST 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Pigman, to Boston, Mass., with the chronometers for the Adams, and when delivered will return to Washington and resume his duties at the Naval Observatory.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, to the Dictator, at Port Royal, S. C.

AUGUST 5.—Commodore John C. Febiger, to command the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 10th October next.

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Caldwell, to the *Vandalia*, as executive, at New York.

Medical Inspector Richard C. Dean, to the *Hartford*, at Philadelphia, and also to discharge the duties of fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station.

AUGUST 7.—Commander R. F. R. Lewis, to perform the duties of Captain of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., in addition to present duties.

Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard, to assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in addition to present duties.

Lieutenant Samuel Borden, to assume charge of the Naval Station at New London, Conn.

Chef Engineer John H. Long, to assume duties at the Quinard and Continental Iron Works at New York, in addition to present duties.

Chef Engineer Edward Farmer, to assume duty at the South Boston Iron Works in addition to present duties.

AUGUST 8.—Lieutenant-Commander A. D. Brown, to the Naval Academy on the 1st September next.

Boatswain A. Pomery, to duty in the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st September.

Carpenter John S. Waltmeyer, to the Omaha, South Atlantic Station, per steamer August 15.

AUGUST 9.—Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lamberton, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 3.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, from further duty under the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Cooper, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md., and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Jas. W. Carlin, from the Adams, and granted three months' leave.

Boatswain Chas. E. Hawkins, from duty in charge of the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 4.—Assistant Engineer Joseph P. Mickley has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 12th June last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 5.—Commodore Thomas H. Patterson, from the command of the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 10th October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin T. Woodward, from the *Vandalia* on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Edward L. Amory, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Richard Rush and R. Mason Lisle, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director T. M. Potter, from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Samuel F. Coues, from the *Hartford*, and as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 12th August.

AUGUST 7.—Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock and Captain John H. Russell, from special duty connected with the revision of regulations, and placed on waiting orders.

Commanders A. T. Mahan and Smith W. Nichols, and Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lamberton, from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander H. B. Robeson, and Lieutenant Wm. T. Burwell, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st September next, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander S. D. Ames and Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Wm. T. Truxton, from the Navy-yard Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

Captain George A. Crawford, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st September, and placed on waiting orders.

Chef Engineer George Sewell, from duty connected with the U. S. Experimental Commission on steam boiler explosions, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from duty in connection with the construction of boilers at the South Boiler Iron Works at Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from duty in connection with the construction of machinery at the Quinard and Continental Iron Works at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Ineb, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. L. Slesson, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, from duty connected with the Examining Board of Engineers at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillipi, from special duty as assistant to Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, from special duty as assistant to Chief Engineer H. Nowell at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, from duty connected with the Examining Board at Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer George Cowie, from duty as assistant to Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan at Chester, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter J. P. Carter, from duty in charge of the Naval Station, New London, Conn., but to continue on duty at the station.

AUGUST 8.—Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Harrington, from the Naval Academy on the 1st September, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant J. D. Adams, from duty at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant J. W. Miller, from the Franklin, European Station, on her return to the U. S., with permission to remain abroad.

Boatswain William Long, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st September, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, from the Omaha on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan for one month from August 15.

To Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., attached to the Observatory at Washington, for one month from August 15.

To Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Dana, attached to the Colorado at New York, for two weeks from August 15.

To Lieutenant F. H. Payne, commanding the Alarm at New York, for one week from the 10th August.

To Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, at Philadelphia, for one month.

To Professor M. Yarnelle, attached to the Observatory at Washington, for one month from the 10th August.

To Assistant Surgeon S. W. Bates, attached to the store ship New Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C., for one month from August 15.

To Carpenter Thomas McGlone, attached to the Minnesota at New York, for one month from August 15.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Passed Assistant Engineer George M. Greene has been extended two weeks.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Wm. T. Burwell detaching him from duty at New York, and to continue on duty under the direction of Vice-Admiral Rowan.

The orders of Chief Engineer Joseph Trilly to the *Tucarora*.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer John F. Bingham to the *Tucarora*, and to report for temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby to the *Dictator* and placed on waiting orders.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Commodore Albert G. Clary, from August 7, 1876.

REMITTED.

Gunner James Thayer, to take effect October 31, 1876.

WARRANTED.

Solon H. Maloon and George W. Greene to be Carpenters in the Navy from November 16, 1875.

John T. Bailey to be a Sailmaker in the Navy from December 22, 1875.

DELAY REPORTING.

Lieutenant T. A. Lyons has been authorized to delay reporting for duty at the Hydrographic Office until the 1st September next.

NOMINATIONS.

Captain Charles H. Baldwin to be a Commodore in the Navy from August 8, 1876, vice Commodore Albert G. Clary, retired.

Commander Aaron W. Weaver to be a Captain in the Navy from August 8, 1876, vice Captain C. H. Baldwin, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin F. Day to be a Commander in the Navy from August 8, 1876, vice Commander A. W. Weaver, nominated for promotion.

Master Emory H. Taunt to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 8, 1876, vice Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Day, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Joel A. Barber to be a Master in the Navy from August 8, 1876, vice Master E. H. Taunt, nominated for promotion.

Such of the foregoing named officers as have not qualified for promotion to be subject to the required examinations before being commissioned.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Sumner to be a Commander in the Navy from June 13, 1876.

Master J. A. H. Nickels to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 10, 1876.

Master John A. Norris to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from October 20, 1876.

Master Clinton K. Curtis to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 30, 1876.

Master Elliott J. Arthur to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1876.

Ensign Edward F. Qualtrough to be a Master in the Navy from July 1, 1876.

Ensign James M. Wight to be a Master in the Navy from June 30, 1876.

Walter Shewell, of Philadelphia, to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy from June 27, 1876.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending Aug. 9, 1876:

Cornelius Minihan, landsman, July 6, U. S. S. *Omaha*, off Pisco, Peru.

John Wallace, seaman, August 3, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

MODERN NAVIES.

NO. I.—NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 5th of October, 1775, certain letters from London were laid before Congress and read, and a motion was made, "That it be resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan of intercepting two vessels which are on their way to Canada, laden with arms and powder for the enemy, and that the committee proceed on this business immediately." The "preparation" of this "plan" was the germ of the United States Navy. According to this plan, General Washington was requested to apply to the Council of Massachusetts Bay for the two armed vessels in their service, and despatch the same to intercept the said two brigs, etc., etc. He was also informed that the Rhode Island and Connecticut "vessels of

force" would be sent to the assistance of the others if necessary; and it was further "Resolved, that the said ships and vessels of war be on the continental risk and pay during their being so employed." Oct. 13th, Congress "resolved, that a swift sailing vessel, to carry ten carriage guns and a proportionable number of swivels, with eighty men, be fitted with despatch, for a cruise of three months, with instructions to intercept all supplies for the enemy." Another vessel was soon after added. Oct. 30th, "That two more vessels be fitted out with all expedition, the one exceeding twenty guns . . . for the protection and defence of the United Colonies as the Congress shall direct."

The committee was subsequently increased to seven members, and directed to use all possible despatch to carry into execution the resolutions of Congress relating to the vessels.

Nov. 2nd, Congress resolved that the committee be authorized to draw on the continental treasurer, and "to agree with such officers and seamen as are proper to man and command such vessels, and that the encouragement to such officers and seamen, be one-half of all ships of war made prize of by them, and one-third of all transports."

On the 10th of November, 1775, it was resolved that two battalions of marines be raised. "That they be enlisted and commissioned to serve during the war with Great Britain, and that they be distinguished by the names of the first and second battalions of American Marines."

Nov. 23d. The committee for fitting out armed vessels laid before Congress a draught of rules for the Government of the American Navy. These were drawn up by John Adams, and were adopted Nov. 28th. They form the basis of our articles of war see Act of April 23, 1800, chap. 187, vol 3).

"The committee soon purchased," says Mr. John Adams, in his exceedingly interesting autobiography, "and fitted five vessels; the first we named *Alfred*, in honor of the founder of the greatest navy that ever existed. The second, *Columbus*, after the discoverer of this quarter of the globe. The third, *Cabot*, for the discoverer of this northern part of the continent. The fourth, *Andrea Doria*, in memory of the great Genoese admiral. The fifth, *Providence*, from the town where she was purchased, the residence of Governor Hopkins (one of the committee), and his brother Ezekiel, whom we appointed first captain." Such was the beginning of the little fleet that was to oppose "the greatest navy that ever existed," founded eight hundred and eighty-five years before by Alfred the Great. No wonder that when the resolutions were introduced, Mr. Adams and his colleagues were vehemently opposed by "formidable arguments and terrible rhetoric." But the greater is the honor due to the father of the American Navy, and the event proved that he had not mis-calculated "the activity, enterprise, patience, perseverance and daring intrepidity of our seamen." Twenty-four years after these events, a vessel of 28 guns was named the *John Adams*, to commemorate the great service that statesman had rendered his country, and the share he had taken in forming our little fleet. It is a name that should never be permitted to be lost to the U. S. Navy.

Dec. 13th, 1775. It was resolved to fit out five ships of 32 guns, five of 28 guns, and three of 24 guns.

Jan. 25th. Resolved, that the direction of the fleet fitted out by order of Congress be left to the Naval Committee. In subsequent resolutions this committee was styled Marine Committee, and was empowered to give names to ships, to order them on service, and to purchase material, etc., etc.

June 9th, 1779. "Resolved, that the management of all business relating to the Marine of the United States be vested in commissioners."

Oct. 28th, 1779. Resolved, that a Board of Admiralty be established to superintend the Naval and Marine affairs of these United States. The act then proceeds to define the composition and duties of the board, and that "all matters heretofore referred to the Marine Committee be transmitted to the Board of Admiralty."

Feb. 7th, 1781. "Resolved, that there be a Secretary of Marine;" the act fully defining his duties.

Aug. 29th. On the report of a committee of three, to whom were referred sundry motions relative to the Board of Admiralty, the Navy Board, and the mode of conducting the business of the Navy, it was resolved, that "for the present an agent of marine be appointed," who should absorb all the duties that had devolved upon the Board of Admiralty, "and until such agent be appointed the duties shall be assigned to the Superintendent of Finance."

* The two "two armed vessels" were the *Lynch* and *Franklin*, schooners. This was the first legislation looking to the formation of a National Marine. But long before this date armed vessels, not to speak of privateers, had been employed by the colonies. Washington had from the first foreseen the necessity of a naval force. With characteristic promptness, and in default of action by Congress, he formed, three months prior to the resolution of Oct. 5, a flotilla for cutting off supplies for the British troops then shut up in Boston. He was, strictly speaking, the founder of the U. S. Navy.

* The history of the origin of the Articles of War for the Army is not without interest. In consequence of complaints of their insufficiency by General Washington, Congress, on Aug. 19, 1776, took under consideration the Articles of War, "as revised by the committee." Mr. Adams says: "There was extant one system of Articles of War which had carried two empires to the head of mankind, the Roman and the British; for the British Articles of War were only a literal translation of the Roman. It would be in vain for us to seek in our own inventions, or the records of warlike nations, for a more complete system of military discipline. It was an observation founded in undoubted fact, that the prosperity of nations had been in proportion to the discipline of their forces by sea and by land; I was, therefore, for reporting the British Articles of War *takdem seribis*." Jefferson concurred, "the British Articles of War were accordingly reported, and finally carried. ("The Works of John Adams," Vol. III., p. 68.)

* These were: The *Washington*, 22; *Raleigh*, 22; *Hancock*, 22; *Banbridge*, 22; *Warren*, 22; *Virginia*, 22; *Trumbull*, 22; *Ewingham*, 22; *Congress*, 22; *Providence*, 22; *Boston*, 24; *Delaware*, 24, and *Montgomery*, 24.

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REGULARS AND FRONTIERSMEN.

UNDER the somewhat sensational title of "The Regular Army Tested Again," appeared

an editorial article in the N. Y. Sun, August 2, in which the writer endeavored to show that the Army has hitherto failed to fight the Indians successfully, and that our only hope lies in frontiersmen. The article in question is very cleverly written, and contains sufficient leaven of fact to make it rather convincing to the casual and civilian reader. The main points urged are the worthlessness of a West Point education, for scouting purposes, and the universal ignorance of officers of the Army in the arts of wood craft. This, in the estimation of the Sun, is a sufficient argument against the employment of "regulars" at all, and a good reason why a small army of trappers and scouts would be preferable for national defence. What would our friend think of substituting an association of pilots for an armed fleet, or of ignoring the advantages of a Naval School because the young cadet might fail to run a ship successfully through Hell Gate? In that case, where the necessity for a Navy of educated officers and disciplined seamen? Because the entrance to a harbor may be unfamiliar, therefore away with them, and give us a squadron of pilot boats and an armament of blunderbusses. A large proportion of the class, "frontiersmen," so called, is not necessarily skilled in the ways of the noble red man, and would as soon think of invading the infernal regions as of following the trail of SITTING BULL. They may be found in the bar-rooms of any railway mushroom town, or lounging about the sutler's store of a military post, waiting for some generous and unsophisticated stranger to "set 'em up again!" Another and more estimable class comprises those industrious settlers and landholders, who can use a rifle equally well with an axe or plough, but who are not generally better Indian hunters than other able-bodied, resolute men, who have lived in the country for a year or two.

In the third, and much the smallest class, is included the professional scout and trapper, who has made the study of Indian signs the business of his lifetime, and who is the pilot of the desert. The supply of this latter class would only be sufficient for a regiment or two, so that the first and second classes would have to be largely drawn upon for that purpose. It has been seen that, generally, the Indians have opposed us in small detachments and in very open order, but that in the present campaign their success has been attributable to their overwhelming masses, and, for them, remarkably compact organization and method of fighting. To meet the first case, the independent, individual style of the frontiersman is well

adapted; for the last named, or Sioux system, a combination of the open and close order of tactics, peculiar to our regular Army, and the result of two centuries of Indian experience, is absolutely essential. As auxiliaries, allies, guides, and despatch bearers, professional frontier scouts are invaluable, but a reserve or main force composed of them would fail for want of cohesive power, at a critical moment. The young officer upon leaving West Point is not supposed to be a master of his profession by any means. With the undisputed advantages of a technical military education he begins the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the art of war, only to be gained in real garrisons and real camps; in active service with troops in the field; in actual contact with the motley crew of red and white men to be met with on the borders of civilization, and with whose customs and arts—useful or otherwise—he soon becomes familiar. He even adopts their garb, and in buckskin or flannel shirt and broad, flapping sombrero, "armed to the teeth," plods along at the head of his little band, accompanied by a Kit CARSON or a BUFFALO BILL, who pilots the long fleet of ships of the desert which the soldiers may be escorting. In the long weeks of the summer's scout, under the instruction of his hardy guide, the young lieutenant learns to read the earth like an open book; to march as the crow flies for hundreds of miles; to carry his command over leagues of arid and rugged country, without the loss of a horse or a man; to use the means which the Government has placed at his disposal, to effect the greatest results at the least expense of life and treasure. His knowledge of astronomy, geology, chemistry, and mathematics is applied to the new science, and eventually, his bluff, honest and unlettered preceptor is fair to acknowledge that his pupil has graduated, and, with his past experience and knowledge of the country, can "hunt Injuns blindfolded."

The lives of BOONE, BONNEVILLE, MARTIN SCOTT, STEEN, MARCY, HARNEY, COOKE, BEALL, FREMONT and CUSTER are but a few of the most prominent instances of successful Indian fighters and officers skilled in the accomplishments of the frontiersman, while the very mention of their names among the older Indian chieftains is received with an involuntary grunt of respect, and a recital of their former exploits. Only a few days before his death, General CUSTER struck out at the head of the column, and, unaided, conducted TERRY's command by a route unknown to the scouts present, for forty miles, to the rendezvous with GIBRON. No more convincing proof of CUSTER's reputation with the most warlike savages existing, has ever been given than in the unusual respect paid to his lifeless body by the remorseless Sioux. Of the thousands of white men who have been scalped and otherwise mutilated in the years that are passed, and of all those gallant men who fell at the Little Big Horn, CUSTER alone was untouched. But a knowledge of the Indian country, and of Indian characteristics, is not confined to the commissioned officers of the Army. A recent despatch states that so closely environed was General TERRY at one time, and so important was it to communicate with Crook, that he offered \$1,500 to any one who would attempt it; whereupon three soldiers stepped out, and after a perilous trip brought General Crook the first intelligence from his colleague. A professional scout, who started subsequently, after two attempts finally got away from Crook's camp, but has not yet been heard from. Every company has several enlisted men who, in their capacity as hunters, become expert as scouts. In spite of the "house divided against itself," to which—the Indian question—our Government may be compared, the Army has always succeeded in performing its Indian work creditably, and better than any temporary force could possibly have done with the same meagre materials; it may meet with occasional reverse, but in the long run it can be depended upon.

So far our contemporary is in error; but on one or two points of detail, its views are correct, and we even join with it in urging reform. Our recruits are hurried into the field too soon—especially in the cavalry; they want a little setting-up at a depot; it is the worst and the most expensive policy in the world to send green men to mount green horses, and go forth against "the best irregular cavalry in the world." Again, the present carbine in use wants

improvement; something that will carry much further without a very marked increase in weight or length of barrel. The horses should be harder and more active; a cross between the Morgan of Vermont and the Mustang of California might produce the requisites of speed, endurance, compactness and moderate size; but this cannot be found in a day, and this suggestion is only thrown out as a hint for those interested in the mounted service. If the *Sun* really desired a settlement of the Indian question, it would not write so hastily and crudely on the subject. For its benefit, we reprint elsewhere, an extract from the letter of one who has been frontiersman, volunteer and regular, and who is competent to give an opinion. His views are so much like those we have expressed, that it may be necessary to say that we did not know their purport until this article was written.

BREVET RANK.

In many armies there is a system of double promotion—that is regular promotion in regiments or corps, and promotion in the army at large as a reward for special service. The latter, known to us as promotion by brevet, has had great prominence in our own Army, and in that of Great Britain, from which we borrowed it. It appeared in the latter army in 1692, under William III., and flowed thence into our service at an early period of the Revolutionary War. Our attention has been drawn to this subject by examination of the advance sheets of "The History and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States," by General JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General. From these sheets we learn that from the origin of the Army of the United States, more than a hundred years ago, to the present day, brevet rank, though its powers and privileges have changed from time to time, has preserved its hold upon our military system. During all of this long period its advantages and disadvantages have been matters of earnest discussion. At the Headquarters of the Army, and at the War Office it was for years an all-absorbing question. It has continued in the Articles of War since the adoption of the first code by the Continental Congress, June 30, 1775, and has been the subject of many special acts of Congress. It has engaged the attention of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President, and has been before the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attended with evils and abuses, which have disturbed the harmony, and at times the efficiency, of the Service, it has yet, to a fair degree, served the purpose of those military orders and titular honors, which other countries employ to stimulate military pride, and reward the zeal, ability, and gallantry of their soldiers. Its value to our Service has been greatly depreciated by the unnecessary and undeserved issues of it, which took place at the close of the late war. The latest legislation designed probably to check the evils which then appeared, has deprived this time-honored feature of our military system of nearly all in it that was worth having. Now, while the officer under assignment by the President may be required to perform duty according to his brevet, the law forbids that he shall be paid according to the same scale, and furthermore he is forbidden by law, when on any duty, to exhibit by his uniform, the honor which may have been conferred upon him by brevet. These are inconsistencies which it is not too late to remove. The History which we are noticing, is one of peculiar interest, and the Register which forms part of it is a valuable work of reference.

THE WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

Name not one name as the foremost in glory,
Seek not to parcel the laurel and palm;
Over the dirges that moan for their story
Float the clear notes of a triumphal psalm.

The golden vein of charity which, in mining parlance, we have "struck," continues to yield up its treasure daily. Nearly every class to whom our appeal was addressed has responded most liberally. As a large proportion of those in need are the women and children of enlisted men, the latter will no doubt hand in their contribution which, however small, will be as highly appreciated as the greater donations, and indirectly give new life to the enterprise by showing a desire to help each other when

in trouble. The admirable Army Life Assurance scheme which was designed to meet such a case as the present one, and which we think passed one House of Congress, should be revived and made a law. The opportunity which it offered to Army officers to provide for the payment of an annuity to their widows and children by a specified monthly deduction from their pay—the U. S. to become the treasurer—is much to be desired. A united effort on the part of its friends, before Congress adjourns, would remove all uncertainty as to its successful passage. In addition to \$500 already forwarded by Messrs. McKEAN, NEWHALL and BORIE, of Philadelphia, to Fort Lincoln, we have advised the commanding officer of that post that he may draw on us for an additional \$950 for immediate necessities.

We have received the following additional subscription to the fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell on the Little Big Horn:

Mrs. S. J. Zabriskie, Trenton Falls, N. Y.....	\$100 00
Mrs. Gen. Meade and Col. Geo. Meade.....	50.00
Brevet Major Lynd Catlin, 11th Infantry.....	20.00
"A. A. W." Capt. Alex. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. Edw. L. Keyes, 5th Cavalry; "A Retired Officer of the Army," each \$10.....	40.00
Cash, Baltimore, Md.; Gen. J. M. Brannan; Lieut. J. M. Ingalls, U. S. Army; Rev. E. B. Tuttle, U. S. Army; Major A. R. Buffington, U. S. Army; Walter Morrison, Columbus, O.; Sophia A. Morgan, Syracuse, N. Y.; Officer Medical Department, U. S. Army; M. W. Lyon, Lieutenant of Ordnance; G. W. Murphy, late Major and C. S., each \$5.....	50.00
"E. S. D." Johnston, N. Y.....	3.00
Lieut. J. P. Thompson, 3d Infantry; "Second Lieut. U. S. Army," each \$2.....	4.00
"Private of Artillery".....	5.00
Major P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A., for the following subscribers.....	118 00
[A. E. Latimer, Major 4th Cav., \$5; John Leonard, 1st Lt. U. S. A., \$3; J. B. Babcock, 1st Lt. 5th U. S. Cav., \$3; T. W. Sweeny, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., \$5; Potter, \$5; Hatfield and Sons, \$20; O. B. Reed, 1st Lt. 11th Inf., \$2; G. A. Thurston, 1st Lt. 3d Art., \$3; J. Whitmore, U. S. A., \$2; D. G. Caldwell, Medical Dept. U. S. A., \$2; Cash, \$2; Jas. Mercer, Capt. Engrs., \$5; E. H. Dravo, 2d Lt. 6th Cav., \$5; E. O. Gibson, \$5; Cash, \$1; F. Reynolds, U. S. A., \$5; C. Braden, 1st Lt. 7th Cav., \$5; W. W. W., \$1; Herman Dotz, 1st Lt. and Adj. 24th Inf., \$2; A. J. Russell, 2d Lt. U. S. A., \$2; T. W. Johnson, 1st Lt. 14th Inf., \$5; Cash, \$3; R. F. O'Brien, Bt. Lt. Col., \$5].....	25 00
J. D. Kurtz, Lt.-Col. of Engrs.....	5 00
H. B. Fleming, Major U. S. A.....	5 00
D. P. Heap, Captain of Engrs.....	5 00
De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Col. 3d Inf.....	100 00
Francis B. Jones, 1st Lt. 3d Inf.....	5 00
Addie M. Henry, 2d Lt. 3d Inf.....	5 00
Stevens G. Cowdry, Asst. Surg.	10 00
Lt. Geo. Palmer, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

Total received this week..... \$545 50
Subscriptions previously acknowledged..... 917 31

Aggregate..... \$1,462 81

For the convenience of residents of New York City a subscription list has been opened at the office of Major P. P. G. Hall, Paymaster U. S. A., room 14, (first floor,) Army Building, Houston and Greene streets.

The following letter will show the disposition made of the fund:

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1876.

Officer Commanding Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.:

Sir: Since my letter of the 8th of August, authorizing you to draw on me at sight for six hundred dollars, I have received additional subscriptions to the fund for the widows and orphans, and have to-day deposited to its credit, in the United States Trust Company, 49 Wall Street, nine hundred and fifty dollars, awaiting advices from you as to its disposition. This is in addition to the five hundred dollars sent direct to you.

Very respectfully, your obedt servant,

W. M. C. CHURCH,
Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE COMMISSION ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY comprises Senators J. R. WEST, of Louisiana, and FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, of Missouri; Representatives HENRY B. BANNING, Ohio, and STEPHEN A. HURLBURT, Illinois, with two officers of the Army whose names have not yet been announced. It is reported from Washington that Generals HANCOCK and MEIGS will be appointed. Senator WEST was born in New Orleans September 19, 1822, entered at the University of Pennsylvania but did not graduate; served as captain in the Mexican War, engaged in commerce in California, and afterwards published a paper in San Francisco. He served during the war as Lieut.-Col. of the First California Infantry in the Union Army and was promoted Major-General. After the war he removed to New Orleans and engaged in politics. He is a Republican. Senator COCKRELL, the Democratic Senator, is a native of Missouri and a lawyer by profession. He never held public office until elected Senator.

Mr. BANNING, of the House, is a native of Ohio and a lawyer by profession. He entered the Union Army as a private soldier in 1861, and left it a Colonel and Brevet Major-General. Mr. HURLBURT, of Illinois, was born at Charleston, S. C. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been active in politics both before and since the war, during which he commanded an Army Corps (16th) and a Department (Gulf). He is a Republican and Mr. BANNING a Democrat.

There are three old soldiers in the commission which with the two to be appointed from the Army, one staff and one line, will make five out of six members of the commission.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY is just now slightly agitated over the recent change in the Department of Drawing. Much regret is expressed at Professor WEIR's retirement, and the announcement of his successor is not received with enthusiasm. The appointment of comparatively young men to professorships at West Point seems to be a characteristic of the present administration at Washington.

Although we can understand the natural reluctance to part with the distinguished and venerable Academician, yet if the young officer just appointed to the vacant chair is competent, he should rather be encouraged and supported by his colleagues and the cadets, in recognition of his merit and good luck. Therefore, we wish Professor LARNED every success in fulfilling to the satisfaction of his superiors the duties of an involuntary and unsought preferment.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Major Heumann Weygand, of the Hessian Landwehr, a pamphlet entitled "Das Franzosische Infanteriegewehr: (Fusil modèle, 1874)," which is a complete and interesting description of the French rifle, its construction and its ability, and a comparison with the German infantry rifle, M. 171. The same pamphlet contains a lithograph plate of the French rifle, and a number of tables showing respectively the execution of the French and German rifles. The pamphlet is fairly written and reflects much credit on the author. Those who would like to procure a copy may address Luckhardt, publisher, Berlin.

WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED a pamphlet issued by the Austrian *Vedette*, entitled "Landes Kunde des Konigreichs Dalmatien," which contains a short history of Dalmatia, its topography, inhabitants, mountains, rivers, railroad connections, roads, etc., etc., all minutely described. The pamphlet is of some interest just now in view of the disturbances in the Turkish provinces, though we hardly believe a work of this kind would be appreciated by readers in this country.

THINGS IN CONGRESS are looking towards an early adjournment. Nothing of special interest to the service has transpired within the week.

PASSED: In Senate, Aug. 3 (S. 731) to limit and fix the signal service. It authorizes the President to appoint as assistants to the Chief Signal Officer two Majors, six officers who shall have the rank and pay of Captains of Infantry, six who shall have the rank and pay of First Lieutenants mounted, and six who shall have the rank and pay of Second Lieutenants of Infantry, or to detail as such assistants the said number of officers who shall have respectively the said rank and pay while so serving. It also provides that the enlisted force shall be maintained as hitherto upon duty, and not to exceed 150 sergeants, 30 corporals and 300 privates; August 4 (S. 1007) authorizing the enlistment of 1,000 Indian scouts instead of 300 as heretofore, with a proportional number of non-commissioned officers; (H. 361) to reduce the area of Fort Laramie military reserve; (S. 230) to allow pension of \$37 per month for loss of arm and leg; August 7 (H. R. 148), amended requiring the Secretary of the Navy to assume control of the wreck of monitor *Tecumseh*.

REFERRED: In Senate August 3 (S. 1023), for relief of H. M. Meade, late paymaster U. S. N.; August 4, resolution enquiring whether the hostile Indians sent to St. Augustine are permitted to go at large unguarded. In House August 7 (H. R. 4067), to promote efficiency in Engineer Corps.

REPORTED BACK: In Senate August 5 (H. R. 2271), to increase the pension of the widow of Major Gen. E. Sumner without amendment.

PASSED TO A SECOND READING: (S. 1031), to authorize Secretary of War to accept a conveyance of the site of Fort Elliott, Texas.

ADVERSELY: In Senate August 3 (S. 923), authorizing appointment of Francis V. Greene and J. J. Sowerby as Assistant Surgeons U. S. A.

AS IT IS QUITE THE THING in our cavalry to christen the horses of each company with names beginning with the same letter of the alphabet, we command the following recommendations made by the late Francis Lieber, in his letter written to Pierce M. Butler, Governor of South Carolina in 1836, in reply to a request to give him "good names for some noble colts." The Professor wrote a learned treatise in reply, which he termed "Hipponomastics," and holding that the "names of race-horses ought to be sportive, and have a touch of the fanciful, which, however, ought never to incline to the sentimental or far-fetched exclusiveness;" he gives six rules, and suggests that names be taken from (1) mythology, as Ammon; (2) Eastern names, as Nourreddin; (3) Scandinavian names, as Odin; (4) historical names, as Ariosto; (5) poetic names, as Rinaldo; (6) geographical names, as Saratoga; (7) Latin names; (8) names of gems, as Ruby, and fanciful names, as Fugax; (8) names of gems, as Ruby, and fanciful names, as the genius of the owner may invent.

INCREASING THE CAVALRY.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

GENERAL Sherman and the Secretary of War appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs, in reference to the Senate bill now before that committee for the increase of the cavalry regiments for operations against the Sioux Indians. Gen. Sherman being asked to give his opinion on the subject, said:

I think it will be very prudent to provide now in advance for at least 2,500 men, and I cannot conceive of a more economical or better method of doing it than the one proposed by the Senate, which is simply to increase the number of private soldiers to that extent. By this plan we can reinforce the regiments in the field, so that each company of cavalry will consist of 100 men. An increase of 2,500 men will enable us to do that, and the estimates prepared and sent to the Senate will be ample sufficient for the purpose. The bill, as passed, enables us to put 100 men into each company of all the ten cavalry regiments; but in trying to do that we would have to deplete the infantry and artillery companies in all parts of the United States so low as to almost make them valueless. When you get a company below thirty or forty men it ceases almost to be a military organization. The officers lose interest in their profession, and the consequence is that if you put the whole 12,000 men into ten cavalry regiments the infantry regiments and the artillery regiments would fall probably below twenty five men to the company. Any gentleman who has served in the Army knows that that takes the life out of any military organization. I would call the attention of the committee to another branch of the proposition. It is very easy to take 25,000 men and divide them into ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and twenty of infantry in very fair proportion, but we have other detachments that we call non-combatants, unavailable men. You all know that in a battle you can only bring about two-thirds of the best organization to the front, and I would challenge any member of the committee to say that he could take 10,000 men and bring 6,000 into line of battle. We have 852 men unassigned to any regiment or organization, engaged in the recruiting service. That may be in excess of propriety, but it seems to be the result of experience, and I certainly have striven, by all means in my power, to reduce that number. Then we have 299 men charged as general service men; men who are employed at the War Department, at the Headquarters of the Army and in the different military divisions and departments, who are in fact clerks, and nothing else. Then the Ordnance Department, which never sends a man into the field, as a matter of course has 355 men enrolled and charged against the aggregate of 25,000 men. Then we have 230 men at West Point to aid the young men there in their instructions, to take care of their horses, do police work, etc. Ever since the Revolutionary war we have always kept from 100 to 200 men at West Point. Therefore there are 230 men, a number which is not regarded by the authorities as excessive. If I could I would reduce it somewhat. Then we have 226 hospital stewards. You all know what they mean. They do not take muskets. Then we have 112 ordnance sergeants scattered along the seaboard mostly. Of course they cannot be brought into the field in the Indian or any other war. Then we have 151 commissary agents, 66 men as a prison guard for Fort Leavenworth, and 273 recruits who are available and may be sent forward. This makes nearly 3,000 men out of your 25,000. The number of men in the Army, according to our last return, is 24,670. In trying to keep within the 25,000 we have, as a matter of course, got to keep well within the standard. In the meantime discharges are going on on account of expiration of service or of sickness, deaths, etc., so that I doubt whether we have to-day 16,000 men who are, properly speaking, soldiers in the line of battle.

INDIANS AND RAILROADS.

There is another consideration, we cannot send the whole of our available force into the Indian country, because the Indians occupy a central position with reference to four very important territories, viz.: Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. The Sioux Indians have for years and years been depressing upon these territories. Then the Pacific Railroad passes through Wyoming and Nebraska, over which we have invited travel from all parts of the civilized globe, and if any accident were to happen to one of their trains from Indian hostilities and if people were murdered in them it would be a national disgrace and shame. Therefore we are compelled, while we are engaged away up on the Yellowstone in fighting Sitting Bull and his Indians, to guard against the chances of detachments striking either the Pacific Railroad or the scattered settlements around about. Then, again, we have through the civil branch of the Government to provide for friendly Sioux amounting to about 36,000 people all told, of whom probably 6,000 are warrior.

The CHAIRMAN—With the authority under the law as it now stands, to fill up the cavalry regiments, can you not, if necessary for defence against the Sioux, take men from the infantry and artillery at different points, as it is proposed to take them from the infantry, to fill up the cavalry regiments on the Texas frontier?

Gen. SHERMAN—I do not know that we have proposed to do that. We have proposed to send all the recruits that we can get to those regiments on the Texas frontier—the 8th and 10th Cavalry—but we have not transferred any from the artillery or infantry to those regiments, nor have we designed to do so. We intend to fill them up by recruits just as we propose to do in this case. We can and probably will overhaul our artillery and infantry companies, and with the consent of the men may transfer some to the cavalry. But a man transferred to the cavalry without his con-

sent would be a dead weight and of no sort of service. The War Department will undertake to discharge men the very moment that hostilities cease. The appropriation bill is a sufficient limitation on the Department. Gen. St. Clair was defeated on that very proposition. He had six months' men and was forced into action and was defeated. So in the civil war, we were defeated because the terms of some volunteers had expired and some of them left the battle field.

RECRUITS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. TERRY—Would you not as soon have a volunteer force out there in this emergency as the kind of men whom you can enlist in the regular Service?

Gen. SHERMAN—No, sir, I would not. I would prefer to have the regular troops, because, with old sergeants and about thirty standard men in each company, you can engraft upon that company any kind of men and in six months the new men are very good soldiers. But, in the case of volunteers, officers and non-commissioned officers are popular men, not men who have seen service. They are men who do not know how to cook their provisions or provide for themselves or their men. It takes about a year to make a good infantry soldier and about three years to make a good cavalry soldier, if you take an organization entire; but if you take a company of fifty men, where there are four sergeants, four corporals and two good officers, and add fifty men to it, in a short time new men would be almost as good as old ones and they could hardly be told apart. They will learn from each other a great deal better than they can be taught. I would take a company of fifty old soldiers, such as we have on the frontier (than whom there are no better, for those men with Custer were just as good soldiers as men who had fought after four years' instruction in civil war), and engraft upon that company another fifty men, and in six weeks a skilled officer would take them into battle with confidence, while he would be a little doubtful with volunteers, unless we could get some of the old troops, and that I don't think we can do, as they are so scattered.

Mr. TERRY—In Indian warfare is it not more individual courage that is effectual than mere military organization?

Gen. SHERMAN—No, sir. The great trouble is (and you will find it recorded back as far as our Government goes) that our Indian failures have resulted from excessive confidence and from the inability of our men to rally on the first appearance of danger. Old soldiers rally at once to their company's standard, but new men scatter, each man seeking his own individual safety, and you soon lose your command. Men may be brave, but they have not force of habit to rally them to their company's standard, and they will scatter about in ravines, hollows and woods, and be killed in detail. We had a regiment of Kansas troops in 1867, who were commanded by Governor Crawford, good frontiersmen, but somehow or other they never came up. Custer led that column through the Kiowas and Cheyennes, but the volunteers did not come up. They were good men, but somehow or other they were behind. Regular troops can be handled by their officers, but volunteer officers must consult the feelings, dispositions and wishes of their men. It seems to me that when such officers as Terry, Crook and Sheridan (who are charged with the responsibility for the result) are willing to take this cheap class of inferior men of whom you speak Congress should be satisfied.

Mr. FERRY—But Congress has to exercise its own judgment.

Gen. SHERMAN—Yes; but is it not better to defer to the judgment of men on the spot?

Mr. MACDOUGALL—You think that anybody can make a soldier who knows enough to obey orders?

Gen. SHERMAN—if he has good legs and arms and a good digestion, and will obey orders, he will generally accomplish what the Government wants. I have seen a good many private soldiers within the last two years, in travelling in Texas and the Indian country, and I assure you that they are better class of men than even I myself hoped we could get at the present pay. . . . Congress says that \$13 a month is sufficient. We say so too. We do not complain of the pay. The soldiers of our Army are better taken care of than the soldiers of any other army on the globe.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—Is there a surplus of officers in the Army?

Gen. SHERMAN—There is not, but a scarcity, especially of junior officers. There are plenty of high officers, but a scarcity of young captains and lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN—The object of my inquiry was to ascertain whether troops could be spared from the South to reinforce the Army in the Indian country.

Gen. SHERMAN—I am compelled to answer that they cannot be spared, because those who are entrusted with power judge their presence there necessary. That decision to me is sacred and final, and governs me.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN—If the term of enlistment was made shorter do you not think you should get these recruits into service earlier?

Gen. SHERMAN—No; if a man makes up his mind to enlist he does not stop to inquire as to the term. We can get as many recruits for five years as we can for three years or for one year; the Indian Department now is in full active co-operation with us, and we are acting in perfect harmony; Crook and Terry have received at this time all the reinforcements that they have asked for or that we expect to give at this moment. We are now looking to the question of our rear. The Indian Department is in full sympathy with the Army. Crook must have got twenty-eight companies of cavalry that will average about sixty men each. He must have 1,500 cavalry and about 1,000 infantry. Terry must have 1,600 infantry and about 500 or 600 cavalry. He has the whole of the Seventh Cavalry, which we have reinforced as much as we could, and four companies of the Second Cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Secretary of War whether he desired to make any statement to the committee, but the Secretary merely replied that he concurred entirely in all that General Sherman had said.

INDIAN FIGHTING.

THE REGULAR ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS.

From the *Alta Californian*, July 17, we make the following extract: "No one can exceed the writer in admiration for, or appreciation of, the American volunteer soldiery. He has stood with them on the skirmish line and in the shock of battle; has marched with them in advance and retreat, and four years' active service in the field during the late war gives him a right to speak of and for them. The experience of that war, however, demonstrated as conclusively as it proved anything, that you can no more make steady, veteran troops of new, untried, untrained men, with new organizations formed on the principle of popular democratic government, in a few months, than you could build a Rome in one day. The crude, popular idea seems to be that our Regulars are unused to Indian fighting and Indian tactics; while the country is full of pioneers and frontiersmen panting to avenge their wrongs and the wrongs of their forefathers at the hands of the Indians; men ready to leave home and fire-side, wife and children, business, workshop and farm at a moment's warning to rush into the field and subjugate the Indians—ready to drop every interest of their lives to enter upon a campaign of a few months. And it is even argued that the self-reliant, independent habits acquired by this class of men which render discipline so irksome, are the very, the only qualities in addition to skill in horsemanship and the use of firearms, necessary to success in a war against Indians. Now, in the first place, it is a mistake to suppose that the real Simon pure frontiersman can leave his all to embark in such a hazardous enterprise; but if the Government should call for any number of volunteers, they would have to be taken from the cities, towns and villages; from the men without families chiefly, and out of employment; and in their organization they would select their officers from their own numbers, and they would be men as ignorant of the details of caring for and commanding men in an active campaign, as are the men themselves of the ways necessary to preserve health and comfort in a soldier's life. . . . Whatever portion of the frontiersman, in affected regions, could afford to give themselves to the Government on such occasions, are usually employed as guides and scouts and such like, and so participate with regulars in their operations, and in this way these men are perfectly reliable and effective. . . . It is a grave error to suppose that discipline is not necessary in any kind of military operations, or in any body of military men. Even the Sioux Indians recognize this fact, as any one who has fought them can bear testimony. They fight in bodies and under leadership. They have and observe a regular system. It controls them in their marches and in their camps, and can be plainly observed in their tactics in battle. They go through as severe training and submit to more cruel tests than any troops in the world. They have systems of signalling and of scouting, of posting sentinels and videttes, of herding their animals and of protecting their camps, and their rules are as rigorously applied and as religiously obeyed as are the rules and articles of war of the most autocratic Government on earth. Think you such men are to be beaten by raw, undisciplined, untrained men, however intelligent and self-reliant? It stands to reason that it could not be so, and the history of every encounter with them has shown how necessary are all the sterner lessons and virtues of the soldier to these men opposed to them."

In the Florida war, the cost of the volunteers would have maintained the Regular Army for years and years. The expense attending the Montana volunteers was very great, so too those employed in Oregon some years back. General Sheridan had one regiment from Kansas in 1868, and while they were fairly organized, they accomplished nothing and proved a monstrous expense. And the Oregon volunteers of the Modoc campaign in 1873, cost the United States thousands of dollars, and the result of their labors was simply *nil*. . . . In the Regular Army it is estimated that a raw recruit costs the Government on an average of \$1,000 in money and about one year's training before he is fit for a soldier's duty. The first year of every soldier's enlistment he wears more clothes than his allowance, and generally gets in debt on that account to the Government. So, too, in many instances, on the second year, while in the third he keeps within his allowance, and in the two subsequent years usually saves clothing money.

The true lesson to be derived from these facts seems to me to be that for ordinary exigencies we should always maintain a moderate number of regular troops in excess of the immediate requirements of the present; that, owing to the great cost of maintaining armed bodies of men, and the natural jealousy of our people of military supremacy, we should not go beyond that wise number for a reserve, but we should foster and encourage the militia organizations in the different States, and do all that can be done in that way to disseminate a knowledge and experience in military matters among the people, who are, after all, our only reserve in time of actual war.

Mrs. CUSTER, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Reed, her mother and sister, and the widow of Captains G. W. Yates and A. E. Smith and Lieutenant Calhoun were hospitably entertained on Thursday evening by Potter Palmer, of the Palmer House, Chicago, who placed at their disposal his own private rooms in the hotel. Mrs. Custer is very much prostrated. Mr. Palmer started a subscription for the benefit of the bereaved ladies, which he headed with \$250. It is proposed to raise \$3,000.

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RENO'S REPLY TO ROSSER.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes Col. Reno's reply to Gen. Rosser's premature criticism of his (Reno's) actions at the battle of Little Big Horn, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT CAVALRY,
CAMP ON THE YELLOWSTONE, July 30, 1876.

Mr. T. L. Rosser:

Sir: When I read the first part of your letter, published in the *Pioneer and Press* of the 8th inst., as copied from the Minneapolis *Evening Tribune*, my thought was that your motive had only the object of a defence of a personal friend—a gallant soldier against whom you fought; but after reading all of it I could no longer look upon it as the tribute of a generous enemy, since, through me, you had attacked as brave officers as ever served a Government, and with the same recklessness and ignorance of circumstances as Custer is charged with in his attacks upon the hostile Indians. Both charges—the one made against him and the one made by you against us—are equally untrue. You say: "I feel Custer would have succeeded had Reno, with all the reserve of seven companies, passed through and joined Custer after the first repulse;" and after confessing that you are firing at long range say further: "I think it quite certain that Custer had agreed with Reno upon a place of junction in case of the repulse of either or both detachments, and, instead of an effort being made by Reno for such a junction, as soon as he encountered heavy resistance he took refuge in the hills and abandoned Custer and his gallant comrades to their fate."

As I shall show, both the premises are false, and consequently all the conclusions of your letter fall to the ground, including your hifalutin talk about the last trumpet. Custer's organization of the regiment into distinct commands was not made until half-past ten A. M. of the day he was killed, and was as follows: Companies M, A and G to be one battalion, commanded by me; Companies H, D and K another, commanded by the senior Capt. Benteen; Company B, Capt. McDougal, to be rear guard to take charge of the pack train; Companies C, E, I, F and K to be his own immediate command, with Capts. Keogh and Yates as subordinate battalion commanders. He made his own selections of companies. Benteen, with his battalion, was sent far to my left by Custer's order. When I went into the fight he was out of sight. My battalion was to the left and rear when we approached the village, but was brought to the front by Custer. The only official orders I had from him were about five miles from the village, when Col. Cooke, the regimental adjutant, gave me his orders in these words: "Custer says to move at as rapid a gait as you think prudent, and to charge afterwards, and you will be supported by the whole outfit."

No mention of any plan, no thought of junction, only the usual orders to the advance guard to attack by the charge. When the enemy was reached I moved to the front at a fast trot, and at the river halted ten minutes or less to gather the battalion. I sent word to Custer that I had the enemy in my front very strong, and then charged, driving the reds before me about three miles or less, to within a short distance of their village, supposing my command, consisting of 120 officers and men and about twenty-five scouts and guards, followed by the columns under Custer. The village, about three and a half miles long, was situated upon the Little Big Horn, and the topography of the vicinity may be briefly told. The stream was very crooked, like a letter S in its wanderings; and on the side on which the village was it opened out into a broad bottom, perhaps half or three-quarters of a mile wide. The stream was fringed, as usual, with the trees of the plains—a growth of large cottonwood, and on the opposite side was a range of high bluffs which had been cut into very deep ravines by the surface water and by the action of the stream. Just at their base the earth had fallen in and left perpendicular banks, making what is known as cut banks. As I neared the village the Indians came out in great numbers, and I was soon convinced I had at least ten to one against me and was forced on the defensive. This I accomplished by taking possession of a point of woods where I found shelter for my horses. I fought there, dismounted, and made my way to within 200 yards of the village, and firmly believed that if, at that moment, the seven companies had been together the Indians could have been driven from their village. As we approached near their village they came out in overwhelming numbers, and soon the small command would have been surrounded on all sides, to prevent which I mounted and charged through them to a position which I could hold with the few men I had.

You see by this I was the advance and the first to be engaged and draw fire, and was consequently the command to be supported, and not the one from which support could be expected. All I know of Custer from the time he ordered me to attack till I saw him buried, is that he did not follow my trail, but kept on his side of the river and along the crest of the bluffs on the opposite side from the village and from my command; that he heard and saw my action I believe, although I could not see him, and it is just here that the Indians deceived us. At this time I was driving them with ease, and his trail shows that he moved rapidly down the river for three miles to the ford, at which he attempted to cross into their village, and with the conviction that he would strike a retreating enemy. Trumpeter Martin, of Company H, and who the last time of any living person heard and saw Gen. Custer, and who brought the last order his Adjutant, Col. Cooke, ever pencilled, says he left the general at the summit of the highest bluff on that side, and which overlooked the village and my first battle-field, and as he turned, Gen. Custer raised his hat and gave a yell, saying they were asleep in their tepees and surprised, and to charge. Cooke's order, sent to Benteen, and which I afterward saw and read, said, "Big village; big thing; bring up the packs."

Custer's disaster was not the defeat of the 7th Cavalry, who held their ground for thirty-six hours after, with a force outnumbered ten to one. The Indians made him over confident by appearing to be stampeded, and, undoubtedly, when he arrived at the ford, expecting to go with ease through their village, he rode into an ambuscade of at least 2,000 reds. My getting the command of the seven companies was not the result of any order or prearranged plan. Benteen and McDougal arrived separately, and saw the command on the bluffs and came to it. They did not go into the bottom at all after the junction. They attempted to go down the trail of Gen. Custer, but the advance company soon sent back word they were being surrounded. Crowds of reds were seen on all sides of us, and Custer's fate had evidently been determined. I knew the position I had first taken on the bluff was near and a strong one. I at once moved there, dismounted and herded the pack train, and had but just time to do so when they came upon me by thousands. Had we been twenty minutes later effecting the junction not a man of that regiment would be living to-day to tell the tale.

As you have the reputation of a soldier, and, if it is not undeserved, there is in you a spirit that will give you no rest until you have righted, as in you lies, the wrong that was perpetrated on gallant men by your defence of Custer, I request you will publish this letter with such comments as that spirit will dictate. Respectfully, MARCUS RENO, Major 7th Cavalry.

COLONEL BENTEE'S STATEMENT.

I suppose we had better begin with the formation of the battalion from the point where the battalions were formed. I was sent with my battalion to the left to a line of bluffs about five miles off, with instructions to look for Indians and see what was to be seen, and if I saw nothing there to go on, and when I had satisfied myself that it was useless to go further in that direction to rejoin the main trail. After proceeding through a rough and difficult country, very tiring on the horses, and seeing nothing, and wishing to save the horses unnecessary fatigue, I decided to return to the main trail. Before I had proceeded a mile in the direction of the bluffs I was overtaken by the chief trumpeter and the sergeant major with instructions from Gen. Custer to use my own discretion, and in case I should find any trace of Indians at once to notify Gen. Custer. Having marched rapidly and passed the line of bluffs on the left bank of a branch of the Little Big Horn river, which made into the main stream about two and a half miles above the ford crossed by Col. Reno's command, as ordered, I continued my march in the same direction. The whole time occupied in this march was about an hour and a half. As I was anxious to regain the main command, as there was no signs of Indians, I then decided to rejoin the main trail, as the country before me was mostly of the same character as that I had already passed over, without valley and without water, and offering no inducement for the Indians. No valleys were visible, not even the valley where the fight took place, until my command struck the river. About three miles from the point where Reno crossed the ford I met a sergeant bringing orders to the commanding officer of the rear guard, Capt. McDougal, Company B, to hurry up the pack trains. A mile further I was met by my trumpeter, bringing a written order from Lieut. Cooke, the adjutant of the regiment, to this effect: "Benteen, come on; big village; be quick; bring packs." And a postscript saying, "Bring packs." A mile or a mile and a half further on I first came in sight of the valley and Little Big Horn. About twelve or fifteen dismounted men were fighting on the plains with Indians, charging and recharging them. This body numbered about 900 at this time. Col. Reno's mounted party were retiring across the river to the bluffs. I did not recognize till later what part of the command this was, but was clear they had been beaten. I then marched my command in line to their succor. On reaching the bluff I reported to Col. Reno and first learned that the command had been separated and that Custer was not in that part of the field, and no one of Reno's command was able to inform me of the whereabouts of Gen. Custer. While the command was awaiting the arrival of the pack mules a company was sent forward in the direction supposed to have been taken by Custer. After proceeding about a mile they were attacked and driven back. During this time I heard no heavy firing, and there was nothing to indicate that a heavy fight was going on, and I believe that at this time Custer's immediate command had been annihilated.

The rest of the story you must get from Col. Reno, as he took command and knows more than any one else.

Col. Reno then stated to the correspondent the details of his fight on the bluffs, which account does not differ from his official report published in the JOURNAL Aug. 5. He adds, however, that

The ford we crossed in getting to the bluff was not the same we had passed in going to attack the village. It was in front of the bluff, and it was partially by accident we found it. When I went into action I had only 112 men and officers of the 7th with me and some twenty-five scouts. If I had not made the charge for the bluffs my command would undoubtedly have been annihilated as Custer's was. The great mistake in the beginning was that we underestimated the Indian strength. The lowest computation puts the Indian force present at about 2,500, and some think there were 5,000 warriors present. The Indians are the best light cavalry in the world. I have seen pretty nearly all of them, and I do not except even the Cossacks.

JOHN ROTHÉLIN, the West Point sentry who shot Washington Putnam, a hackdriver, recently, was brought to New York and committed by United States Commissioner Osborn for examination. Under the United States law the degree of his offence is manslaughter. He claims that the shooting was accidental. His character as a soldier is said to be very good. Aug. 9, Rothelin was released on his own recognizance.

(For the Army and Navy Journal).

THE WRATH OF THE BLACK HILLS.

BY A. T. LEE.

There was silence in the canons,
There was silence on the hills;
And the valley of the Rosebud
Poured its songs of summer rills;
And summer birds in brambles,
And low zephyrs in the vines
On the path of Custer's squadrons,
As they rode among the pines.

Their steeds were worn and weary,
For they journeyed fast and far,
From the fading of the twilight
To the paling of the star.
But 'twas morning on the Big Horn,
Dawn of rest for steed and man;
How the daylight laughed with gladness
Where the sparkling river ran !

* * * * *

All is silent by the river,
Save the murmur of its voice,
And the summer leaves that rustle
In the zephyrs, and rejoice.
But see! the frightened eagle
Quits his eyry in the sky.
And hark! those yells of madness,
That do drown the eagle's cry!

From every rock and ravine,
From each hilltop, slope and dell,
They swarm in yelling legions,
They are fiends let loose from hell!
A thousand ringing rifles,
Send their messengers of wrath!
A thousand whizzing arrows
Follow swiftly on their path !

See the reeling, stricken squadrons!
Dying man, and dying steed!
They fly—they halt, they rally!
But in vain they fight and bleed,
Still the ravines send their legions,
Pouring onward like a flood!
And the air is black with terror,
And the sands are red with blood !

* * * * *

There is silence in the canons,
There is silence on the hills,
Where the sands are red with slaughter
There are songs of summer rills.
The birds sing by the streamlets
And the pine tree nods its crest;
And the eagle from the cloudlet
Has gone back to find her nest.

MOUNT DE CHANTRAL.

In regard to the school at this place, "A Protestant Parent" writes us as follows:

Where shall we send our daughters? is the anxious question of many a parent at this season. And not an easy one to answer; for our female boarding schools, as a general rule, are open to some grave objections. One is, the very *superficial* instruction arising from the present fashion of pretending to teach girls *everything*, while many schools are little else than nurseries of fashion and frivolity; and most of them are too expensive for any, except the most wealthy families. These considerations prevented my attempting to procure for my daughter the unquestionable advantages of a boarding school education, until two years ago, when a lady friend (the wife of a distinguished General of our Army), who had been educated at the Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, W. Va., so strongly recommended that school to me, that I immediately placed my daughter there. I shall never cease to regret that I had not discovered it years before. The instruction is European in thoroughness, while the programme of studies comprises everything that it is desirable that girls should acquire, including modern languages and useful and ornamental accomplishments. French, for instance, is taught in *perfection*, with the help of native teachers; and it is, to a great extent, the language of the school. As for instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, both the school itself, and Sister Mary Agnes, the superb musical artiste, who has the superintendence of this department, have a worldwide celebrity. The Sisters engaged in instruction are ladies of the highest culture and refinement, with all the graces of manner and conversation of those of the outer world. Though the discipline of the school is admirable, the treatment of the pupils is kind and maternal, and I have not found one who did not speak of the Sisters in terms of warm affection. No book, magazine, or newspaper is introduced into the school until it has undergone the scrutiny of the Sisters. The utmost simplicity in dress is enforced among the pupils without distinction.

The Academy is in a very healthy location, on an eminence about three miles from Wheeling, in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery. The building is a large and elegant structure, having all the modern conveniences; the rooms spacious, lofty, and well ventilated. The concert room is said to seat some 800 persons, and on the 21st of June last, the day of the annual distribution of premiums, it was filled to overflowing with the parents and friends of the pupils from all parts of the country. The exercises were highly satisfactory, particularly two admirably written English compositions (read uncorrected, as is the rule for "Distribution" compositions), and the brilliant and difficult piano pieces, played from memory with an execution and an expression that would have charmed the best German artistes.

In anticipation of two important inquiries I am able to state, first, that the non-Catholic pupils are not allowed to become Catholics without the express consent of their parents; and, secondly, that the entire annual charge for board, washing, stationery and tuition in all the English branches and in French is \$200. A charge of \$5 covers medical services during the year.

A PROTESTANT PARENT.—NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The several foreign "rifle teams" which are to compete with the "American Centennial Team" at Creedmoor on the 13th of September for the Championship of the World have finally been selected, and speculations as to the probable result of this great international contest are now in order. In the selection of each of these foreign teams, as well as our own, the severest tests have been resorted to in each instance, and it is to be presumed that our marksmen are to compete with the very best long-range riflemen that Great Britain and her colonies can produce. It is to be presumed also that the record made by each individual on either team in the competitions for the selection of such team gives us the very best work of which he was capable up to the close of such competitions, and therefore a comparison of the figures constituting these records may enable us to procure something like a reliable estimate of the "probabilities," as they stood at the date of the formation of the teams.

The final competitions upon which the eight members of the American team and the four reserves were selected embraced four days, shooting of 50 shots per day per each man, 15 at 800, 15 at 900, and 20 at 1,000 yards. As the schemes of competition differed in the several countries which are to be represented in the match it is necessary in making a comparison to modify the result of the practice of the American team accordingly, in order to arrive at a correct analysis of the whole. Taking the four days' competition of the American eight, who have been selected to constitute the team, and striking off the extra five shots at 1,000 yards, so as to make 15 shots at each range, as in the case of the Canadian, Scotch, and Australian competitions, and we have the following comparison of the American eight with the Scotch eight who shot under the same conditions:

AMERICAN EIGHT.

	Total.
Farwell.....	196
Hyde.....	190
Weber.....	181
Dakin.....	183
Yale.....	189
Shaffer.....	176
Fulton.....	177
Jewell.....	179
	1,528
Out of a possible 2,250; average 83 per cent.	5,979

SCOTCH EIGHT.

	Total.
Boyd.....	184
Whitelaw.....	181
McVittis.....	186
Rae.....	175
Mitchell.....	178
Thorburn.....	177
Luke.....	167
Paten.....	175
	5,696
Out of a possible 7,200; average 79.11 per cent.	

CANADIAN TEAM.

The competitions for places upon the Canadian team closed on the 3d August with the following result, out of possible 225 points each day for each man:

	Total.
J. J. Mason.....	202
A. Bell.....	193
G. Murison.....	171
J. Adam.....	176
J. M. Gibson.....	168
Major Cotton.....	177
T. G. Margetta.....	154
G. Disher.....	187
	4,416
Out of a possible 5,400; average 81.77-100 per cent.	

IRISH TEAM.

In the competitions for places upon the Irish team, the plan was a complicated one, and it is difficult to institute a fair comparison between their performance and that of the American eight. First came three days of unofficial practice, then three days of selection at forty-five shots per day, the difference in these, as in the other cases, between forty-five and fifty shots being made by firing five additional shots at 1,000 yards. At the Dundalk selection matches scores were made out of the possible 225 as follows: W. Rigby, 190, 177; Goff, 182, 194; Joynt, 169, 185, 175; Johnson, 183, 186, 192; Pollock, 164, 156, 166; Greenhill, 157, 173, 179; Cooper, 154, 177, 169—giving, it will be seen, a general average of but 175.1 points, even poorer than the Scotchmen. It was in the Abercorn Cup contest, held June 29 and 29 at the new Wicklow ranges, in the "Garden of Ireland," that the men showed their true mettle. The contest was 50 shots per day for places on the Elcho Shield team as well as for the make-up of the American team. The men were in good condition, the weather fine, and better scores were rarely recorded on this annual contest. Taking the last two days' practice of the American team, Pollock, on account of sickness, not shooting, and Fulton, a much better shot, being put in his stead, the comparison stands:

Irish.	Americans.
W. Rigby.....	210 215-428
Fenton.....	204 223-427
Fulton.....	208 215-423
Johnson.....	212 203-420
Milner.....	199 206-405
Joynt.....	204 193-402
Cooper.....	202 200-402
Goff.....	198 198-396
	Total..... 3,303
	Total..... 3,376
Out of a possible 4,000; average percentage for the Irish 82.57-100; average percentage for the Americans 84.4.	

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

Comparison with the Australian men is not so readily made, from the fact that their mode of selection was unusual, in requiring the men to shoot mainly at 900 and 1,000 yards. The New South Wales men at their final two days' shooting went over the regulation distances, firing forty-five shots at the three long-ranges, the scores standing:

Smith.....	185	193-378	Gee.....	167	192-359
Slade.....	174	196-370	Lynch.....	163	192-355
Maddock.....	172	197-369	Total.....	1,831	
					1,831

Out of a possible 2,250; average 81.38-100 per cent.

The five men from the Province of Victoria are supposed to be the peers of the New South Wales men in every way.

From the foregoing it would seem that, so far as these competitions indicate anything, the American eight show an average superiority over either of the foreign teams with which they are to contest for the "Championship of the World in September." It must be borne in mind, however, that these comparisons cannot be set down as absolutely conclusive, since the conditions of "wind and weather" may have varied widely in each instance, either to the advantage or disadvantage of the Americans. The true test can only be made with the teams placed side by side with each other, and all shooting under precisely similar conditions. Creedmoor, literally the finest rifle range in the world, is at the same time admitted to be the most difficult to shoot over. "Level as a house floor" under the glare of American sunshine the targets are frequently ragged and blinding with mirage, and subjected to the most singular and rapid apparent changes from refraction of light, while the winds are most trying and capricious. The rifleman who succeeds there is safe anywhere. Whether the gentlemen comprising the foreign teams can master these difficulties remains to be seen.

It should be said, that, while the eight men have been selected who are to comprise the American team, yet there are seven reserves, consisting of Messrs. Bruce, Overbaugh, Washburn, Anderson, Allen, Blydenburgh, and Rathbone, who, under the resolution adopted by the team, are eligible to displace one or more of the eight, if, when the practices which precede the match have been concluded, they shall have then a decided superiority over such member or members. The team therefore is guaranteed against showing any weaker force than their competitors for place have exhibited, since among these reserves there is material equal to replacing any strength that may possibly be lost prior to the match.

Since they were organized into a team, under Major Fulton, the Americans have had five days practice at Creedmoor, with the following result, the shooting being at the three ranges, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range. The results given are the totals at the three ranges with the highest possible score, 225:

	July 27.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 10.
Fulton.....	144	200	177	203	200
Farwell.....	188	*	193	204	200
Rathbone.....	177	183	171	206	198
Allen.....	177	180	186	201	188
Weber.....	193	185	186	190	187
Bruce.....	159	175	180	186	186
Dakin.....	185	176	196	181	181
Hyde.....	188	160	189	183	179
Anderson.....	169	167	155	*	178
Yale.....	141	159	141	189	176
Jewell.....	167	188	184	191	175
Orenburg.....			161		174
Blydenburgh.....	185	184	173	178	174
Washburn.....	171	177	177	*	

* Fired only eight shots at 1,000 yards.
† Retired after 800 yard's range.
‡ Retired after nine shots at 1,000 yard's.

Opening badly, the shooting of the team has improved at the last two competitions, in which the best eight men have shown a total of 3,079 points out of a possible 3,600, or an average of 85.5. This is a high average, and if it can be maintained it will give the foreigners all they want to do to beat it. The total, for the four competitions had this month, for the best eight is 5,945, out of a possible 7,200, or 82.57-100 per cent.

THE RIFLE.

FIRST BRIGADE.—The First Brigade, National Guard, paraded for rifle practice at Creedmoor August 3. Some of the men were found to be ignorant of the necessary details for rifle shooting, and were instructed in "aiming" by the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The general order directing the troops to visit Creedmoor specified 100 and 150 yards distance, but Major Cuperthwait exercised his discretion and ordered the troops to fire at 300 and 400 yards at the close of the third class practice, and those who had not qualified at the first two distances were allowed to shoot a second time in accordance with Circular 3, G. I. R. The regiments represented were as follows: Fifth, 102 men; Twelfth, 73 men, and Twenty-second, 95 men, making a total of 270 men and officers. Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Camp, of the Twenty-second regiment, was officer of the day, and Lieutenant Abe H. Herts, of the Twelfth regiment, was detailed officer of the guard. The men were generally peacefully disposed, but a sergeant and two men of the Fifth regiment were incarcerated in the guard-house. The guard duty was badly performed. Following are the scores of those who qualified at 300 and 400 yards, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Private Riley.....	41	Private Kendall.....	29
Lieut. Herts.....	37	Sergeant Gawe.....	28
Private Sanders.....	34	Captain McGowan.....	26
Sergeant Drogue.....	33	Sergt.-Major Austen.....	26
Private Fraser.....	33	Private Bushnell.....	25
Private Smith.....	31		

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Loomis.....	45	Private Luther.....	28
Corporal Fanderhoer.....	35	Private Rattey.....	28
Private Saybel.....	35	Private Pinckney.....	27
Private Ambler.....	35	Private Jordan.....	27
Corporal Bulkman.....	34	Private Bolton.....	25
Corporal Ewen.....	34	Sergeant Hawley.....	25
Sergeant Scranton.....	32	Sergeant Murfey.....	25
Private Emerson.....	30		

AVERAGE, 31.9.

On the return from Creedmoor Private Johnson, of Co. F, 14th Regiment, was arrested, charged with firing his rifle in the cars.

LONG ISLAND.—The fourth contest for the Champion Diamond Badge of the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association took place August 8. Distance 200 yards, 10 shots, eight entries, h. p. s. 50. The score is as follows: Colonel Wm.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Captain Wenz.....	35	Private Meyer.....	26
Captain Kass.....	28	Private Hefts.....	26

CARBINE PRACTICE.—The cavalry organizations in this city and Brooklyn paraded at Creedmoor for carbine practice August 3 as follows: Third regiment, 124 men; Washington Greys, 36 men; Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, 32; Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, 41; Gatling Battery, Artillery, Brooklyn, 21 men; total, 254 men and officers. Colonel John H. Budke, of the Third Cavalry, was officer of the day; Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Farwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the First Division, superintended the firing of the New York troops, and Captain J. F. Simons, of the Eleventh Brigade staff, that of the Brooklyn marksmen. A decided improvement in the general discipline of the Third Cavalry since their last visit to Creedmoor was observed. Colonel Budke, the officer of the day, deserves credit for the good order maintained on the ground, which is testified to by the Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Farwell. The details of guard duty were performed in a negligent manner; a man who will not assume at least the exterior of a soldier when posted as a sentinel had better be stripped of his uniform and return to his ordinary vocation, rather than endanger the reputation of his regiment by unsoldierly conduct. The number who qualified at 100 and 150 yards to shoot at the longer ranges was as follows: Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, 23 men; Fifth Brigade, 12 men; Gatling Battery, 12; Third Cavalry, 34, and Washington Gray Troop, 23 men. Following are the scores at 250 and 300 yards, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

GATLING BATTERY.			
Sergeant Beebe.....	34	Private Antwiller.....	26
Sergeant Simons.....	26		

FIFTH BRIGADE TROOP.			
Sergeant Von Thine.....	27	Private Olde.....	26
THIRD REGIMENT.			
Private Fildig.....	34	Private Vockman.....	27
Private Sievers.....	32	Captain Hotmer.....	26
Private Dexter.....	31	Sergeant Legold.....	25
Lieutenant Heldma.....	28	Sergeant Burkhardt.....	25
Sergeant Hapens.....	27	Private Buhring.....	25
Private Octjen.....	27		

WASHINGTON GREYS.			
Colonel Farwell.....	43	Corporal Batterson.....	29
Lieutenant Decker.....	37	Lieutenant Trimmer.....	29
Private Voehres.....	32	Sergeant McHugh.....	28
Corporal Drever.....	32	Captain Baker.....	27
Sergeant Ross.....	30	Private Beale.....	27
Private Rosclis.....	30	Sergeant Wilson.....	26
Private Muldown.....	29	Sergeant Fuller.....	25

HEPBURN, AND SPIRIT.			

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— RETURNS of rifle practice in the East India armories report a marked improvement in the shooting of the native regiments over last year.

— GOVERNOR INGERSOOL, of Connecticut, will review the Connecticut State troops at the Centennial on the 6th of September.

— THE KING of Holland sent an oxidized silver vase, with bas-reliefs of Sempach and Morat on the body, and a group of Tell and his son on the cover, as a prize to the Swiss shooting-festival at Lausanne. The practical Swiss would not go into raptures over it till they learned that it cost 18,000 francs.

— AMONG the items of the Brooklyn Budget for 1876-7 are the following for the N. G.: Maintaining armories, \$23,340; deficiency, \$6,303; refitting State Arsenal for Fourteenth regiment, \$60,000; maintenance of parade ground, \$4,509; loan for Twenty-third regiment armory, \$24,240; loan for Thirteenth regiment armory, \$37,830; total, \$166,222.

— COLONEL KOEHR, Thirty-second regiment, recently issued an order in which he reminded the gallant Thirty-second to procure white trousers for the coming parade. A delegation waited on Colonel Koehr last Saturday evening with a view of inducing him to countermand the order.

— MAJOR FRED. KARCHER, of the Thirty-second regiment, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the coming parade of the Williamsburg Volunteer Fire Department, which will take place on the 28th August, the anniversary of the Battle of Long Island. In his report he recommended that \$50 be appropriated for a cold collation after the parade, viz.: \$49 for lager, and \$1 for cheese, corned beef and crackers. At the last meeting the collation matter was discussed, and a number of the ladies objected to such an extravagant expenditure for corned beef and crackers. Probably several military organizations will parade on this occasion, in addition to the Fourteenth regiment.

— THE AVENIR MILITAIRE OF FRANCE, in view of the fact that since 1871, great interest has been taken in rifle practice in France, and that a large number of rifle organizations have been formed which have more or less communications with kindred organizations in England, Belgium and Switzerland, proposes that an international shooting match should be held on the occasion of the International Exhibition in 1878.

— THE next session of the Board of Brigade Examiners, First Brigade, will be held on Monday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., at brigade headquarters, 24 Pine street, room 94. The candidates are all notified.

— THE RESIGNATIONS of the officers of the Nineteenth Battalion, Newburgh, which were lately forwarded to the adjutant-general, have, with the exception of that of Col. W. C. DICKEY, the battalion commander, been returned disapproved. The adjutant-general considers that the State cannot afford to lose the service of so many officers at one time.

— CAPTAIN PHILLIP ASCHENBACH, Co. I, Fifth regiment, has resigned on account of physical disability; also Second Lieut. Rudolph NEWENSTEIN, Co. F, Fifth, for the same reason.

— CAPTAIN CHAS. LAMB, Co. D, Fifth regiment, has resigned on account expiration term.

— THE Hastings Rifle Association will hold its annual matches at a later date than usual, and some of the matches will be thrown open to competitors armed with the Remington.

— THE FUNERAL of Colonel Wentworth took place from his late residence, No. 152 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D. Aug. 4, and the remains were buried in Greenwood. The Eighth regiment of New York, under command of General VARIAN, formed part of the funeral cortège. The pall bearers were Colonel CAVAGHAN of the Sixty-ninth; Major APPLEY, Colonel Jas. R. HITCHCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. RYDER, Lieutenant-Colonel WM. SEWARD, JR., and Major WYLIE.

— THE LIGHT GUARD of Detroit, Mich., left that city for Philadelphia by special train on Saturday last, fifty strong, with a band of fifty pieces. With the friends accompanying them the party numbered over 400. The Guards arrived in Philadelphia Sunday night in good time to participate in the review of the 10th. The officers are Capt. TWOMBLY, and Lieuts. HOGRAD and WORMER.

— GOVERNOR BEDLE has lost all faith in New Jersey weather, and refuses to order any more encampments this year.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real names and address of writer.

PORTLAND.—The Thirty-fifth Infantry was consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry by act of March 3, 1869. The colonel of the Fifteenth is Geo. A. Woodward. Headquarters, Fort Winfield, N. M.

SOLDIER.—It was alleged but was not proved we think. 2. NO.

A. W. S.—The opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General, S. N. Y., have never been printed.

J. L. B.—Fort McPherson.—It depends entirely on the wording of the last order. The paymaster's construction will govern.

FORT SNELLING.—No bill for discharge of stewards and reappointing them brevet second lieutenants U. S. Army has passed the House.

EX-SOLDIER.—The Adjutant-General of the Army will send you a copy of an order furnishing the information upon your application. Application for a commission in the Army should be made through your Representative in Congress.

MILITARY, Sacramento, asks: If A is appointed brigadier-general and confirmed by the Senate in N. G., gets his commission and then resigns before assuming command, does he not still have command until the Governor appoints his successor?—ANSWER.—A holds his commission until his resignation has been accepted; the command of the brigade may be turned over temporarily to the next in rank. A's predecessor has nothing to do with the position.

READER.—1. The Seventh is an infantry regiment. 2. There is no law of the State prohibiting that regiment from having a battery, provided that duty with it is not obligatory on the members, or does not interfere with the regular duties of the regiment. It was not attached by orders, and its members are required to do their regular duty in their companies. It is in fact a school in which such members as choose can learn the duties of light artillery.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. F. LEE, eldest son of General Robert E. Lee, turned his sword into a pruning-hook after the war, and is now one of the most substantial farmers in Fairfax county, Va.

THE reduction in the Signal Service by reason of recent legislation is beginning to be felt by the people who suddenly find themselves deprived of what has become a necessity at our seaports.

*THE editor of the Wheeling "Register," who is at the Virginia White Sulphur, sends to his paper the following pen-portrait: "General Joe Johnston is about seventy years of age, but as erect and straight as an Indian, with a fine military bearing. He looks every inch the soldier. He has an eye like a hawk. He has a suavity of manner that is agreeable, and is usually very communicative; fond of anecdotes and relating reminiscences of his past life. His superior military genius is so boldly pictured on the exterior of the man that the hat is involuntarily raised, and the military salute given in passing him, and his fighting qualities are so apparent that Bill Arp, in one of his humorous letters, said that during the war his game chicken invariably crowed when Joe Johnston passed his tent."

HOSPITAL STEWARDS, U. S. ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I see that a bill is now before Congress to improve the position of the Hospital Stewards in the Army, and to raise the standard of qualification.

I think that if any member of Congress were asked to find a suitable man to keep the accounts; to be responsible for all the varied property of a Military Hospital; to be a good practical druggist; to be thoroughly well up in cupping, leeching, bandaging, dressing, tooth-drawing, and all points of minor surgery; to be able to note and record symptoms, temperature, etc.; to labor at all this all day and every day in the year, and answer night calls also, (not having any regular hours of labor like any other soldier)—and were told that for all this the remuneration would be \$30 a month, a room and a soldier's ration; but that, even then, he must consent to be enlisted and wear blue flannel, so that he shall not remain in the same social scale as those who, outside the Army, receive at least \$100 a month for less varied knowledge and labor—I think that this member of Congress would consider the bargain a very one-sided one.

My dear Mr. Editor, it really is time that something were done for our cloth. Since I became a Steward, over five years ago, I have found it an almost daily necessity either by the request, consent, or absence of the Post Surgeon, to look after nearly the whole of the hospital and outside sick myself. I have been on scout for months at a time without any doctor, and had as a mere matter of course to treat, prescribe for, and nurse both sick officers and sick men myself. The Regulations of the Service do not require any such knowledge on the part of a Steward, but, as in many other things, what the Army Regulations don't expect, superiors on the spot do expect and exact of a Steward, and he does not remain long a Steward if he cannot do them, even although he only receives a poor \$30 a month.

No member of the non-commissioned staff of this Army can see the reason or the consistency of the Secretary of War's warrant being outranked by that of a regimental commanding officer. Why cannot Departmental Non-commissioned *Warranted Officers* be "Warrant Officers?"

Another question and I have done: On what principle of equity, justice, or necessity, does an Ordnance Sergeant receive \$34, a Commissary Sergeant \$34, a Quartermaster's Clerk \$100, a Chief (enlisted) Musician of a regimental band \$60, a Sergeant of Engineers or Ordnance \$34, a Signal Corps Sergeant I don't know how much more, but an Hospital Steward, who has life and death resting on his care every day, and more varied and higher attainments than all the rest, only \$30 a month.

There is, I am sure, no medical officer in the Army who would not be pleased to see a better class of men brought into the Service, and, to do this, first to provide better position and remuneration for the deserving of those now in it. The medical officers have to look to their stewards for the daily performance of much very responsible and careful labor, and when fair pay, prospects, and position are offered, they will get men of the proper standard.

CADUCEUS.

PROFESSOR ROBERT WALTER WEIR, N. A.

AFTER forty-two years of faithful and efficient service in the Department of Drawing at the Military Academy, West Point, and having passed the span of "three score years and ten" allotted to man, this able instructor and genial gentleman has been retired from active service. Professor Weir's labors at the Academy did not prevent him from executing many outside commissions and works of great merit. Among these may be enumerated his "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," which adorns the rotunda of the Capitol; "Paeum by Moonlight"; "View on the Hudson"; "Niagara Falls"; and a "Pier at Venice." His portraits are quite noted; one of the earliest being that of "Red Jacket." Tuckerman, in his "American Artist Life," says: "The choice of Weir was most happy for the institution. His tone of character, habits of method, and personal bearing, not less than his high reputation as a painter, give dignity to the situation; and, as might have been confidently predicted, both officers and cadets regard him with the greatest pride and affection. As to the success which attends his instructions it is enough, perhaps, to say that the average degree of merit evinced by the drawings exhibited at the examinations quite astonishes those who have been accustomed to think that proficiency in this branch depends upon a special endowment." Professor Weir was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1829. At West Point he contributed principally to the erection of the little church of the Holy Innocents, with which his name and many virtues will always be tenderly associated by his numerous pupils and friends.

VICKSBURG SOLDIERS' GOLD SPECULATION.

GENERAL TUTTLE in a recent political speech gave the following war reminiscence:

They say I speculated in gold, while at the head of my command. It is a fact. (Laughter.) The Wall street brokers were running up the price of gold, speculating on the fast increasing perils of the Republic, saying that Vicksburg could not be taken, and that therefore the Rebellion would be victorious. They did not scruple thus to speculate even if it was destroying the credit of the Government, and helping the Confederates. We knew we could take Vicksburg, and knew when it would be taken before Wall street did. We knew the Mississippi would go down, so we could land on the rebel side (we had already landed on the

other side), and knew that when we did land on their side there would be trouble. So in April we organized together, a number of our officers, and formed a club (laughter), all drew our pay and got all the money we could. I put in all my money, and everything that I had, and borrowed every dollar that I could. We all put in this money, our pay as soldiers, and made a purse of it, and sent a man to Wall street to sell gold short at sellers option on ninety days, and put up our money as margins. It was simply a bet on our part that we could take Vicksburg, and that we would do it, and a bet on Wall street's part that we couldn't and wouldn't. We staked our lives, too, on top of the bet. We did take Vicksburg. The river went down and we went in. (Renewed cheers.) We won our bet and Wall street lost. We made money, I made money, lots of it, and I am glad of it. It served a good purpose to the Union, too, as well as to our pockets. It was not known the day our gold was sold whose it was. But the next morning it was announced in the New York press that it was the money of the Union officers before Vicksburg, their bet virtually, that they would take Vicksburg. In twenty-four hours gold went down fifteen cents. Some of the noble men who fell in the capture of Vicksburg were in "the club," and their families to-day are saved from poverty by the profit of this soldiers' bet with Wall street. (Subdued applause.) You may call it a bet, and morally wrong, if you choose. I am willing to accept the responsibility of it as it is. So I did speculate in gold while I was actually at the head of my division, and that one charge is true. (Laughter.)

THE WOUNDED IN WAR.

THE Brussels correspondent of the London *News*, writing of the Exhibition, says:

"There is one part of the Exhibition here which deserves notice—and indeed in the present state of things it is attracting notice more and more—that is the class comprising appliances for aiding the sick and wounded in war. Never before has there been brought together such a collection, and it will be long before the like can be exhibited again. The history of the last great war has made the public pretty familiar with the work of the Red Cross Society, the Johanniter, and other similar societies abroad, but I fancy not much is known in England either about the origin of the societies themselves, or of the marvellous completeness with which their arrangements are carried out. Our own Red Cross Society, not to speak of the Army Medical Department, is very far behind some of the foreign associations in organization and completeness of detail, and though it is at least open to question whether the simpler and more practical arrangements of our own people will not work more smoothly when the time comes for trial than the elaborate system of the Germans, it is indisputable that the latter have advanced far beyond us, and that in the cause of humanity it is our duty to study what they have done."

"Unquestionably the finest example of the German system is the ambulance train in the Austrian Department. This consists of seven railway carriages, fitted up so as to form a perfect moving hospital, with stores, kitchen, and accommodation for surgeons and attendants, besides appliances of every sort for the conveyance and succor of the wounded."

"The train, as I said, is composed of seven carriages. Along the middle of each carriage runs a gangway, and as there is a platform connecting each carriage with the one before and behind it, there is thus a passage running from end to end of the train. All the carriages and platforms are well lighted at night, and there is electrical communication between the different parts of the train. The first carriage is devoted to the commandant of the train, the sous-commandant, and two surgeons. The space on each side of the gangway is divided so that there are four small cabins, one for each of the four occupants. Each cabin is fitted with a seat, which also forms a bed, a flap table, and as many conveniences as can be crowded into the very small space available. The second carriage contains two officers' cabins and a number of cupboards for stores and provisions. The third is fitted up as a kitchen. The fourth is arranged for a refectory or dining-room, with tables and benches along the sides. The rest of the train consists of three ambulance carriages, each capable of carrying ten wounded men. The litters in which the men are brought to the train are lifted up and placed in a sort of rack, so that the litter when placed on the rack forms the bed. There are six men on one side and four on the other, the litters being placed in two horizontal lines, one above the other, like the berths of a ship. All the arrangements, even to the minutest detail, are most complete, and the only question is whether they are not too elaborate to stand the rough work of actual service. I cannot help feeling that the first week of service in the field will save half these pretty appliances thrown on one side; but I am assured by those who ought to know that this is quite an error, and that no difficulties need be expected beyond those incidental to an ordinary railway journey."

"This very short description may serve to show how far some of the Continental societies have carried their preparations. It is needless to add that such a train as that I have described is to be accompanied by a perfect swarm of field ambulances, whence the wounded would be transferred to the train."

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

THE London *News* correspondent in Servia says: "As we talk in the sunshine there is a patter of horses' hoofs on the timber flooring of the bridge, and to these approaches a column of cavalry of a sort. The mounts are not horses, but diminutive rat-like ponies, with long tails and manes and longer necks. They move

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with a brisk pace, half walk, half amble, and seem good for any distance, notwithstanding the loads they carry, as they jog along in double file. The load of a Servian war-pony—I suppose that is a correct explanation—consists, in the first instance, of a large blanket, then of a huge demi-pique Turkish saddle covered with a sheep-skin, then with two huge packs slung across the loins, then with miscellaneous wallets and blankets, and various belongings fastened on and above the saddle, and on top of everything, stuck up high above the pony's back, a full-grown Servian peasant, carrying across his thighs a musket with a fixed bayonet, a sword and an odd poniard or two. This queer column of cavalry forms the escort to a line of provincial wagons that follow slowly in long procession, each wagon drawn by its patient team of oxen. 'Is that your cavalry?' I ask, with a fine sense of humor, of a staff officer. No, said he, it was but the volunteer escort of the provision train; the pony riders are but peasant militia untrained, and without, as you see, a scrap of uniform about them. 'But ragged and droll as they look,' he continued, 'they are *pro tanto* a solution of the problem of mounted infantry which your army men of Western Europe are discussing. These ponies can gallop like the wind under these fellows over ground which, on an English horse, you would rightly regard as impossible. They have only got to slip their packs, gallop to the front, dismount, get among the rocks, and commence firing; and if they had decent weapons of precision there would be no finer skirmishers in the world. If pressed, and quick retreat be necessary, the ponies will come to them with a whistle, and no regular cavalry that ever formed squadron could get near them.'

THE BRITISH CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM ROYAL WARRANT OF NOVEMBER 25, 1875, VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS we deem it expedient, with a view to the rearrangement and better classification of the supply and transport services of our army, to revise and modify the constitution of the Department established by War Warrant of the 12th November, 1869, entitled the Control Department, and to reorganize such supply and transport services:

Our will and pleasure is that the title of Control Department be abolished; that the said Department, except that portion of it designated the Pay Sub-Department, be divided as follows: (a). The Commissariat and Transport Department; and that the Surveyor General of the Ordnance, who is charged with the administration of the Supply and Transport Services of our army by our order in Council of the 23d June, 1870, do superintend the said Departments, together with the Pay Sub-Department; and we do hereby direct that they be forthwith organized accordingly.

I. Organization.—1. All officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department, and of the Ordnance Stores Department shall hold commissions from us. 2. Officers of these Departments shall be officers of, and shall command our Army Service Corps.

II. Rank.—3. The ranks of the officers of the respective Departments shall be as follows, viz.: Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, Assistant Commissary General, Commissary, Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, Sub-Assistant Commissary. Relative Rank.—4. The relative rank of these officers shall be as follows: Commissary General, with an army in the field, special, otherwise as major-general, Deputy Commissary General as colonel, Assistant Commissary General as lieutenant-colonel, Commissary as major, Deputy Commissary as captain, Assistant Commissary as lieutenant, Sub Assistant Commissary as sub lieutenant, and such relative rank shall regulate their quarters and military allowances, including pensions for wounds, and pensions and allowances to their wives and families, except in the case of a Sub Assistant Commissary, who for these purposes shall rank as lieutenant.

Pay.—20. The daily rates of pay of the officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department and of the Ordnance Store Department, shall be as follows: (Reduced to yearly rates in dollars.) Ed.) Commissary General, \$5,475; Deputy Commissary General, \$3,650; Assistant Commissary General, \$2,190; Commissary, \$1,688; Deputy Commissary, \$1,040; Assistant Com-

missary, \$821; Sub-Assistant Commissary, \$593; with increase after five years service in each rank except Commissary General, whose pay is not increased.

21. The grant of charge pay with an army in the field shall be specially considered in connection with the magnitude of the charge.

IV. General Regulations.—28. In all matters not specially provided for in this our Warrant, the officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department and of the Ordnance Store Department, shall be subject to the General Regulations for the Departments of our army.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 27th day of November, 1875, in the 39th year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command:

GATHORNE HARDY.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GENERAL PIANELLI has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Italian army.

On the 2d of July, the *Militair Wochentblatt*, of Berlin, celebrated its 60th anniversary. We drink its health in a glass of Rhine wine.

The coast of Dahomey is now blockaded by a force of six British gunboats and other vessels, with thirty-four guns and 800 men.

SIXTY Russian officers, including Gen. Von Kaufman, are said to be on their way to join the Servian army. Ex-Marshal Bazaine is in command of the Turkish forces at Svenitzia.

The Swiss Bundesrat, upon the recommendation of its military department, has decided to publish a "Militair Verordnungsblatt." It will contain all official matter relating to the army.

The cavalry brigades of the Austrian army are to be increased from 19 to 21. This will make 60,148 horses in that army, exclusive of the 6,382 horses in the Honved cavalry and the 18 squadrons of the staff cavalry.

On the 1st of June was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the royal cadet school, at Kulm, the alma mater of v. Steinmetz, v. Roon, v. Wrangel, Bulow, Puttkammer, etc.

The Spanish Minister of War proposes to reduce the army to 100,000 men; 60,402 of this number shall belong to the infantry, 16,130 to the cavalry, 10,232 to the artillery, and 1,146 to the technical troops.

FRANCE, in her army budget for 1877, has voted 7,719,792 francs to be expended on her military schools. In this sum the salaries of all the scholars is included, with the exception of those of the Prytanée militaire.

The Martini-Henri rifles in use by the English troops in India do not seem to prove satisfactory. At least so an English officer writes from Perak. It seems that after several discharges and as the rifle becomes heated the extractor refuses to work, and that in consequence the troops are often compelled to use the rifles of their fallen and wounded comrades to be able to defend themselves.

The camp at Beverloo, which for a number of years past has been the scene of the summer manoeuvres of the Belgian army, will not be disturbed this year, the war minister, General Thiebaud, having ordered that the troops manoeuvre only by garrisons. The general at the same time has published an "Instruction pour les exercices et les manœuvres d'application à exécuter dans les garrisons pendant la période de 1876."

The German government has just completed an immense establishment at Mayence for preparing provisions for the army in time of war, capable of boiling down and condensing 170 oxen per diem, grinding 350 tons of flour, making 300,000 loaves of bread, and supplying enough preserved oats for a day's feeding of the horses belonging to an army corps of 280,000 men.

A COMPARATIVE trial of hemp and wire hawser by the British admiralty as to handiness in working was entirely in favor of the steel wire hawser, and 120 fathoms of 24-inch hemp cable weighs 7 tons 16 cwt., while the same number of fathoms of 8-inch wire cable, which is equal to, if it does not exceed the strength of the other, weighs only 24 tons.

A LETTER from Paris, apropos of the late review, says: It seems to me that the French cavalry is degenerating, for only the battalion of mounted gendarmes came up to my ideal. As for their appearance in the saddle, none of the regiments could bear a comparison with the cavalry regiments of the United States Army.

The dragoons and the cuirassiers make a great deal of display on account of their gorgeous uniforms, but the men have bad seats in the saddle, they do not manage their horses well, they cannot keep in line, and when going by the Marshal a number of horses were bounding out of line and tossing their riders about in a manner to destroy all the harmony of the movement.

It will be remembered that during the Franco-Prussian war, nearly all of the French regiments had the misfortune to lose their flags, i. e., eagles. After the war the regiments contented themselves with provisional flags, so that at present the army owns only a few Napoleonic eagles (the N was cut out), and a part common woolen flags. By a decree of the President, Marshal MacMahon, all of the infantry and cavalry regiments will receive silk white-blue-and-red standards, in the centre of which will be embroidered, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, the once celebrated R. F. (République Française). The streamers will bear the name of the regiment, division and army corps and the number, besides the device, "Honneur et patrie."

The *Vasco de Gama*, the first ironclad possessed by the Portuguese government, had a successful trial trip lately. She is a swift, handy, and powerful sea-going ironclad, mainly intended for the defence of the Tagus and of Lisbon harbor. Displacement tonnage, 2,470 tons; length over all, 216 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; depth, 25 ft. She is fitted with a ram, and has in her fixed octagonal battery, which projects beyond the sides between the funnel and forecastle, two rifled 26 centimetre steel Krupp 400-pounders, firing ahead, which can be so trailed that the shot will converge at a distance of 300 yards. There is also a 15 centimetre stern-chaser, throwing shot of 110 lb. Four smaller guns are provided for signalling and other purposes. She also carries a Gatling gun, by Armstrong. The engines are vertical twin-screw engines; nominal horse-power, 450; they developed 3,625 horse-power during the trial. The vessel, with her engines, cost about £125,000. The average speed attained was at the rate of 13½ knots per hour. The ship turned in 430 ft., and occupied on the average about four minutes in the operation.

The operation of the new Russian military law has caused less trouble than was anticipated, the people for the most part recognizing the necessity of such a law, and submitting peacefully, with the exception of the Tartars in the Crimea, the German colonists and the Ural Cossacks. The Tartars and the colonists emigrated, and the Cossacks rebelled, which made severe measures on the part of Russia necessary. To induce the Tartars and the colonists, mostly Mennonites, to remain the general law was modified, and for the latter an especial law was passed which excluded them from active service among the troops, and only requires their service in the fire departments and in the guarding of the forests. So far this modification has had no effect; the emigration still continues. Russia's field army, exclusive of the troops stationed in Asia, numbers 663 battalions, 357 squadrons, and 2,508 guns. The rearming of the army with Berdan rifles, which takes the place of the Kruka rifle, is progressing rapidly, 16 infantry regiments and all the sharp shooters being supplied. Thus has the reorganization of the Russian army progressed from year to year since 1870, and, perhaps, in a very short time a new army on a new basis will be completed.

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

PENNINGTON.—At Woodbridge, Conn., August 1, of malignant diphtheria, WILLoughby PENNINGTON, only son of Clara M. and A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. Army.

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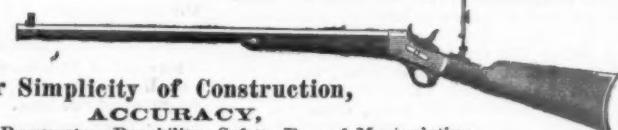
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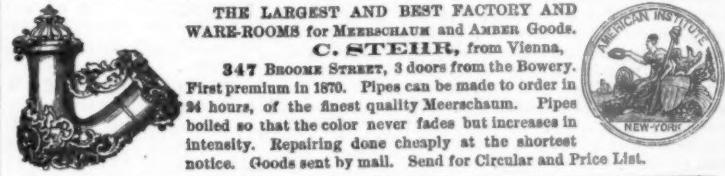
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